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PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY
H. H. H. H. H.
"Dollar T.T. Telegraph"
for T.T. New York, Ltd.,
1 High Wycombe Street, Hongkong.
Law Water: 2200.

The

Hongkong Telegraph

FIRST EDITION

FOUNDED 1881
No. 10130

二拜禮 號十三月四英港香

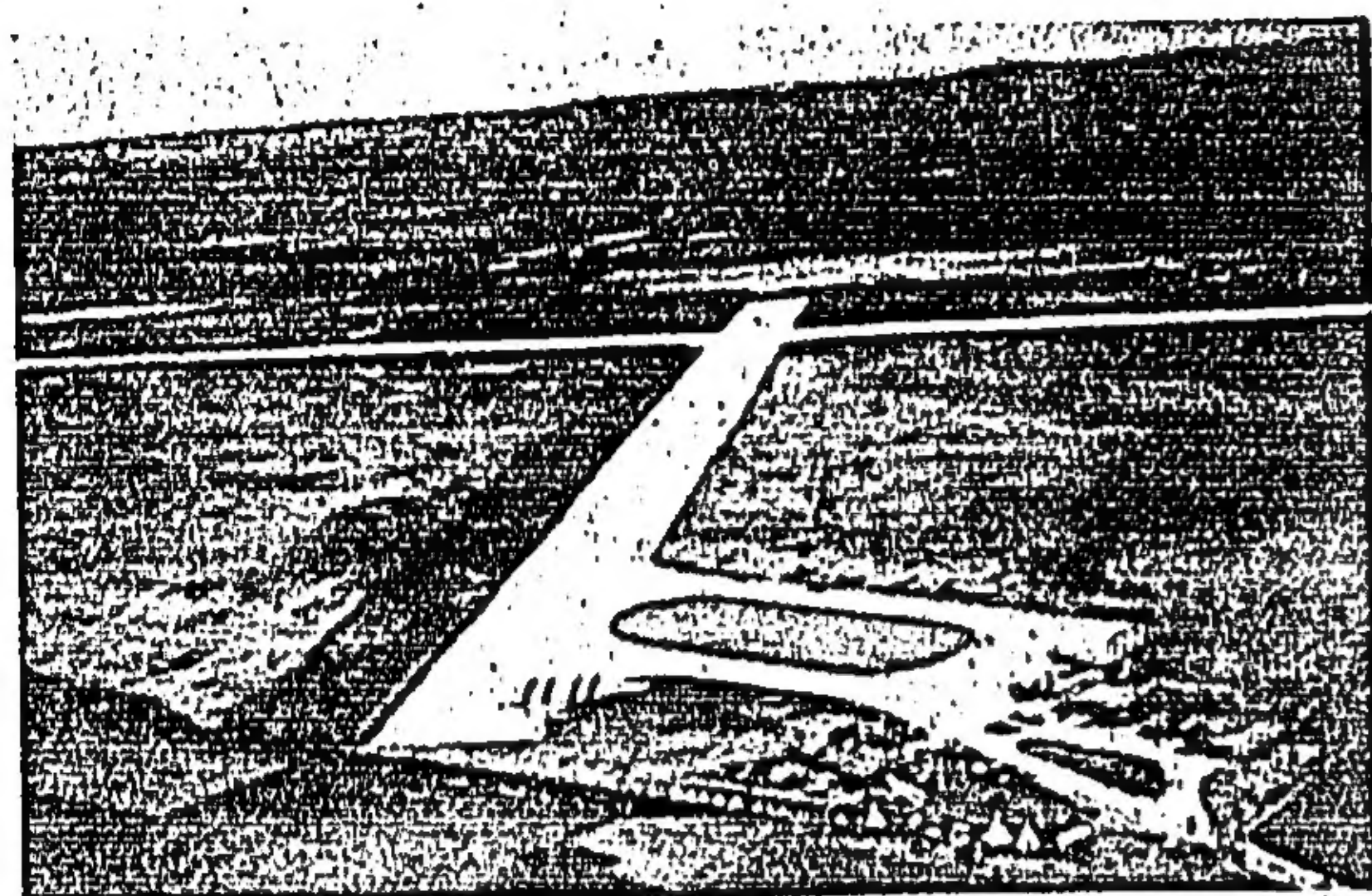
TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1940.

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WHITEAWAY'S

GERMANY EMPLOYS POLAND TACTICS



YESTERDAY, the "Telegraph" published exclusive air mail photographs of the Solva Airport at Stavanger as it appeared after R.A.F. raids. Here is a view of the airport as it was before the raids. The absence of any surrounding buildings is clear evidence of the falsity of the Nazi claim that the British planes were bombing an "open town."

NAZI ADVANCE CHECKED BY ALLIED LINES

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—According to latest despatches, the Germans pushing across the mountainous country south of Trondheim have been hotly engaged by the Allied forces.

Give Nazis Warm Time Skilful Work Of The Coastal Command

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Details of the work of the Air Force on the Norwegian coast were given to "Reuter" by a squadron commander.

He stated that a reconnaissance plane observed a U-boat lying at the edge of a fjord. The plane flew low and dropped bombs which sank the U-boat, and the submarine, if not destroyed, was certainly badly damaged.

Coastal Command planes have thoroughly investigated and photographed every fjord, and much good work was done in dropping light and incendiary bombs.

Very Small British Losses

Several German machines, including a Messerschmitt 110, were destroyed or damaged at Norwegian air bases, and a number of petrol dumps were set on fire, though generally speaking the work of the unit was to act more as a deterrent than a destroying force.

The British machines' losses during the last busy month were surprisingly small.

Giving an example of the initiative, resource and pluck of his men, the commander mentioned a sergeant pilot who had lost contact with the squadron. He made a lone raid on Stavanger, destroyed one plane and damaged two.

On the way home, he spotted a German seaplane lying in a fjord. He flew low and dropped his remaining bombs on it, apparently damaging it.

Drive Off Junker

Later he was intercepted by a Junker 89, which he drove off and returned safely to his base.

When the petrol tank of another British plane was perforated by bullets from an enemy plane, the Captain of Flight crawled along the plane and stuffed plasteine in the holes, enabling the machine to reach its base 400 miles away.

Messerschmitt Vanquished

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry announces that a Sunderland flying boat of the Coastal Command of the R.A.F. recently encountered and shot down a Messerschmitt 110 fighter.

The Captain of the Sunderland, which is known as "flying battleship," was aboard a warship in a fjord when the Sunderland was attacked by half a dozen Junker planes.

The Captain rowed in a dinghy to the flying boat and got aboard with bombs dropping around. He taxied the giant machine about to dodge the

BOMB BARRAGE IN EFFORT TO SMASH ALLIES

LONDON, APRIL 29 (REUTER).—"REUTER'S" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT SAYS THAT THE GERMANS ARE NOW EMPLOYING IN NORWAY THE TECHNIQUE WHICH WAS SUCCESSFUL IN POLAND.

They hope to dislocate the Allied communications by bombarding railway junctions and quays while bombers are flying low and dropping barrages of bombs to prevent reserves arriving.

More than anything, they wish to prevent the landing of anti-aircraft guns, for without interference from these, they can fly very low.

Reports, however, indicate that the Allies have landed many batteries of anti-aircraft guns, and thus the positions of their bases are more stabilised.

It is certain that the Allied position at Narvik is daily becoming stronger as communications remain uninterrupted and the Allies are able to work with freedom of movement.

Finger-Like Thrusts By Webb Miller, ("UNITED PRESS" STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Apr. 29 (UP).—Military sources here estimate there are now 45,000 British and French troops supported by an unknown number of Norwegians, battling against 60,000 Germans in Norway.

The main German objective is Narvik and their troops are racing up the Gudbrands and Oster valleys in an attempt to contact the German garrison at Trondheim before the Allies have time to reinforce their advance forces or attempt to crack the Trondheim fortress.

Two thousand British territorials and ten thousand of the famous French (Blue Devils) Alpine Chasseurs are at Narvik while hundreds of trucks are rushing up supplies.

Germany is making five finger-like thrusts in south and central Norway as follows:—

1.—An advance from Oslo to Gausvik and Voss, seeking to join a column marching northeast from Bergen.

2.—An advance up the Gudbrands Valley where four separate columns are moving north from Oslo seeking to take Dombas and so wreck the Allied communication lines to all central Norway.

3.—The Hjeltnan front in which a column is going up Oster Valley split into three parts.

4.—The Tynset front where a column is moving west trying to cut the railway at Ulsberg.

5.—At Roesos.

The situations at Trondheim and Narvik remain unchanged.

Allied Reinforcement SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, Apr. (UP).—It has been reliably stated that the Allies have widened their landing base in central Norway with large disembarcations of planes, anti-aircraft guns and troops in a Norwegian fjord 100 kilometres northwest of Andalsnes and also at Sundals Fjord, 50 kilometres northeast.

From the latter point they will rush reinforcements quickly inland to the villages of Opdal and Berkak in a dive up the Orkdal Valley to consolidate the defence of Ulsberg and Hjeltnan against the German motorised thrusts.

Will Make Nazis' Mouths Water

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Lord, cooking fats, cheese and eggs will not be rationed at present despite the cutting off of Danish supplies.

This announcement was made to-day by the Ministry of Food. The Ministry also said that there were still plenty of eggs on the market.

The office of the French Consulate will be closed to the general public on Thursday, May 2, being the Feast of the Ascension of Our Lord.

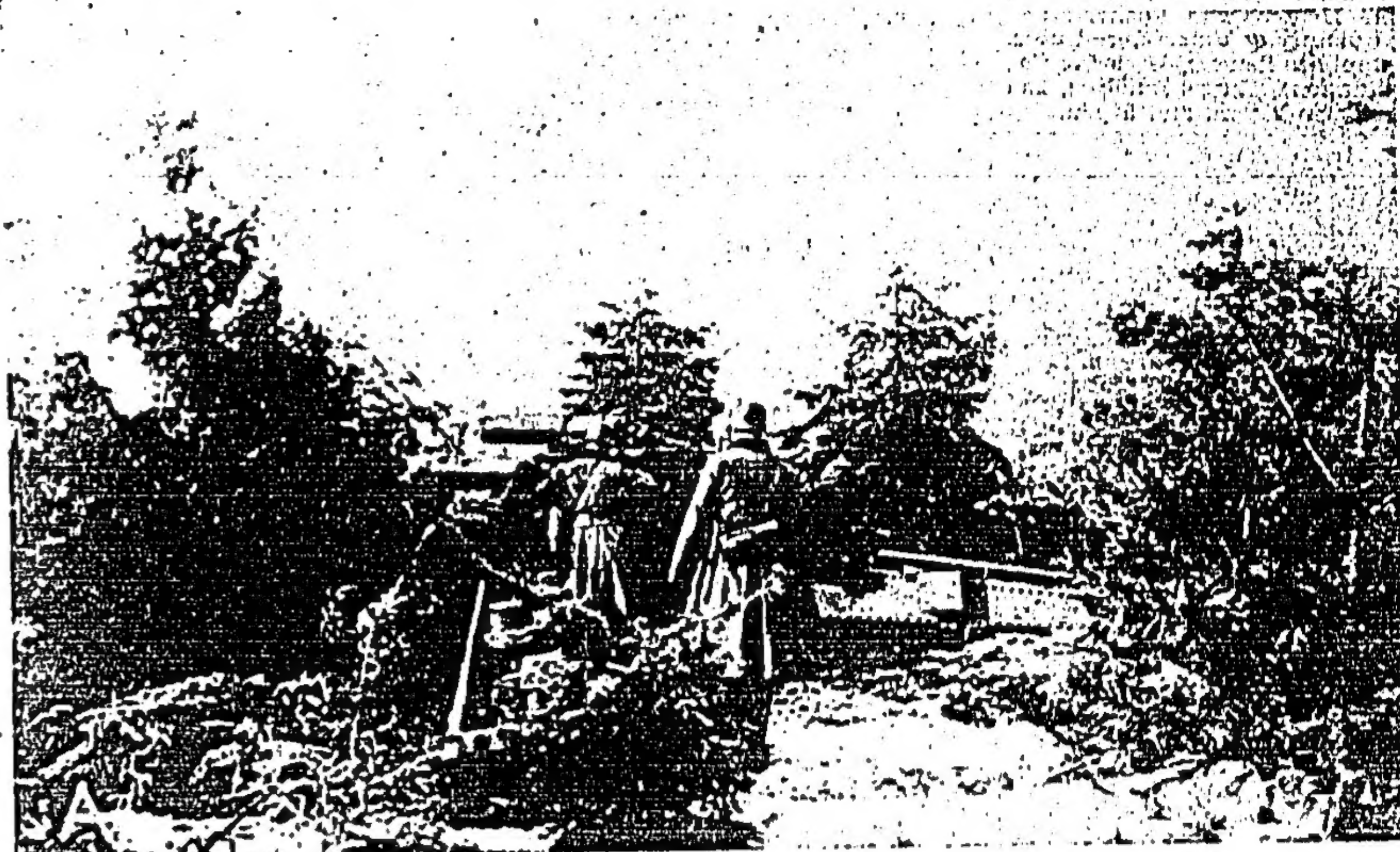
King Subscribes To Defence Loan

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—King Gustav was one of the first to subscribe to a new £25,000,000 defence loan which was launched yesterday.

He bought several thousand pounds worth of bonds.

He finally rose into the air, and the wreckage of the German plane was found by a ground party.

ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT BUT—



Official reports from the Western Front since the German invasion of Norway have been limited to "All Quiet" communiques. Nevertheless, artillery and patrol activity continues on an undiminished scale. This photograph of a big German gun was taken on the west bank of the Rhine.—Domei.

28 GERMAN SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, April 29 (Reuter).—It was made known in London to-night that since April 8, 28 German transports and supply ships have been sunk besides ten which were hit by torpedoes and probably sunk, and the German ship Maine, which was scuttled.

The German expeditionary force in Norway has also suffered losses due to mines.

APPEAL TO ITALY

Australian Premier Wants Understanding

SYDNEY, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—An appeal from Australia for a better understanding between Italy and the British Empire was made by Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Premier, in a speech inaugurating a new series of broadcasts on the 25 metre band from here last night.

"Between you and us there exists a well-established friendship based on mutual respect," Mr. Menzies said. "But to-day war has come over the world and almost every nation has looked upon the struggle with anxiety."

A Pointer To Italy

"No nation is in a better position than Italy to understand the fate of Norway and Denmark and the fears of other neutral States threatened with aggression."

"In common with all members of the British Empire," he concluded, "we are determined to make a stand against aggression. I am fully convinced that the things we are fighting for are of such importance that we shall have your sympathy in our struggle."

A Soldier's Indiscretion

War Office Denies Wild Reports

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—The War Office has made the following announcement:—

"The statements made that the British Commander at Narvik has been superseded by the French are untrue."

"The statement that our men were untrained and without reserves is nonsense."

"As in previous exaggerated statements, the reports have been based on conversation with a soldier influenced by his own personal experience during the heat of battle and without knowledge of the situation as a whole."

It is understood that the statements referred to are made in a report that has been circulated in America.

Colonial Troops Reinforce Near East Armies

CAIRO, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Britain's Middle East Army received other Empire contingents to-day. The first contingent of the Rhodesian Territorial Force arrived at Suez.

Some of the Force is being drafted to England, but most of it will stay out here.

The contingent contains personnel of Artillery, Engineers, Signals, armoured car units, infantry and machine-gunners.

The Rhodesians, including officers, will hold concurrent rank in the Middle East Army although still belonging to the Rhodesian Territorial Force.

In the last year, the majority of the R.T.F. were affiliated with the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and as a matter of sentiment members of the present Force will, where possible, be drafted into this regiment.

A percentage of the Rhodesian contingent are all potential leaders who will be trained for commissions.

An extraordinary array of varied British uniforms is the changing aspect of Cairo's strolling population as contingents assemble from every corner of the Empire. Even the battle dress from England has now appeared.

From a strategic viewpoint, what benefit can Germany derive from bases in Norway when the number of surface vessels is reduced by 50 per cent? There are somewhat better possibilities for submarines, but the construction of submarine bases is a lengthy task.

The Norwegian campaign must not be expected to be short and decisive.

Stalin Learns Lesson

Russia appears to be prepared to observe the Moscow peace and no difficulties remain unsolved between Russia and Finland. Stalin's unpleasant experience in the Finnish war has taught him to be more careful in future. The Finnish war made Russia more dependent on Germany and immediately the war concluded Russia became less friendly to Germany.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

MUSSOLINI RUSHES DEFENCES

Brenner Fortifications Strengthened

ROME, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Signor Dino Alfieri, who has been appointed Italian Ambassador to Germany in place of Signor Bernardo Attolico, is known as a fervent admirer of everything German.

His appointment, therefore, is regarded as another effort to show Germany that Italy is ready to advance the German cause by all means diplomatically and economically.

Meanwhile it is reported that work continues day and night on the fortifications on the Brenner.

Work on the 1942 Exhibition has lately slowed down and it is rumoured that road-makers, masons and brick-layers have been given work on the fortifications and that raw materials are diverted to national defence.

BELGIUM TAKING NO CHANCES

BRUSSELS, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Stops are still being taken to suppress subversive activity in Belgium. Yesterday the police raided five homes in which the residents were suspected of secret Nazi tendencies. Several booklets were seized.

NOT SHORT CAMPAIGN

Germans Warned By Norwegian Press

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—The Stockholm "Allehanda" states that the reasons for the German attack on Norway cannot have been economic, for Britain can only be blockaded in the Atlantic—the loss of Scandinavia does not affect British economy.

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MAGAZINE PAGE

How BRITAIN is MEETING the MENACE of the MINES



IT was pitch dark on the wharf the minesweeping trawlers were moored.

The wharf was slippery with ice and still smelt of fish. But instead of barrels of cod-liver oil, all the paraphernalia of minesweeping, and buoys and sinkers and coils of wire, were heaped up under the sheds.

Looking eastward from the deck of one of these trawlers, I saw the dawn coming through a cobweb of shrouds and rattles that listened with hush and frost. The trawlers were packed together in the basin like sheep in a pen, and the smoke from their funnels rolled away in sooty black clouds. What sounds there were came from below—shovels scraping on the dockboards, and the clatter of a furnace door. Presently an unfamiliar ob-

ject in the stern caught my eye and in a minute or two when the light grew stronger I saw what it was. Right aft, where normally the ensign staff stood, was a Christmas tree.

I felt that it was symbolic of something, apart from being a reminder of recent festivity, and while I was ruminating about it the siren tooted three times and we began to elbow our way stern first out of the jam. We were the first out and as we glided clear the skipper of the adjoining trawler a few feet away grinned at us. We were going to spend the day together, his little ship and ours, yoked together by a magnetic sweep in a fairway where magnetic mines were suspected to be lying.

★ ★ ★

GERMAN mines are roughly of two types. The magnetic mine which lies on the bottom, and the moored impact mine. The magnetic mine doesn't require to be struck to detonate. It explodes when a ship passes into its magnetic field. Counter measures against this type of mine consist in substituting a magnet for a ship and trailing it over the mine between two trawlers, both of which are hoping rather fervently that the magnet, rather than they, will do the detonating. The impact mine is moored to the bottom by a sinker and length of wire. It is detonated by a ship striking one of the horns projecting from it. I will describe presently the counter measures employed against these mines.

It was daylight when we reached the open sea. A grey day with a wind out of the north-east as sharp and cruel as broken glass. The little trawlers lifted their heels to the swell and threw the spray over their bows. Occasionally a wave slopped aboard and splashed across the deck. Everybody wriggled into life-belts and tied the tapes very carefully, without comment.

The skipper had spent the last war minesweeping. Thirty-five years he had spent in trawlers, fishing and minesweeping. He was a bald, clean-shaven man, husky as a crow, and had a secret contempt for Admiralty charts. He confided to me that the soundings were mostly wrong inside the 40-fathom line. He was the type that I imagine finds his way about the fishing banks by smelling the lead, and some mysterious sixth sense. He confided many things to me on our way to the sweeping grounds amongst others that he had eaten an entire bottle of cough lozenges during the night. They failed to cure his huskiness, he said, and made him feel very queer.

★ ★ ★

WELL, we reached the channel at length and slowed down. Our companion sweeper came plunging up on our quarter and we veered a grass line to her which she picked up, and shackled a wire to it. This we hauled inboard, connected it to our sweep wire and paid it out astern again. As the wire was paid out, various contraptions were shackled to it at intervals and finally the two trawlers started off abreast of each other, the submerged sweep towing between them. It all sounds very simple and straightforward as I have described it. Actually it was a magnificent bit of co-ordinate team work and seamanship. The trawlers pitched and rolled and the icy spray drifted over them. The man at the winch, with a bright blue balclava helmet on his head and a cigarette in the corner of his mouth, controlled the wire miraculously, checking it to a foot when it was necessary to shackle on some appendage. He had the lives of everybody on that heaving deck in his hands, over and over again, scores of times during the day. The mate working on the shackles with a marlin-spike had bare hands scarred all over with old gashes and streaked with blood from new ones. Once the spike slipped or was jerked from his numb fingers and went overboard. Somebody handed him another; he put out his hand for it automatically, in silence. There were scarcely any orders except in the customary undertones. Nobody got in anybody's way or was at a loss in any emergency. There are times when a wire can behave like a mad python and be rather more dangerous. Every man on deck had handled wires from childhood, knew exactly what to do without being told, and did it.

Then we settled down to sweep. I should describe the operation, from a spectator's point of view, as a rather blood-curdling boredom. Up and down the channel we went, with the walling gulls for company. Every half-hour or so the cook staggered round with mugs of tea—hot sweet tea, the colour of mahogany. He owned a small puppy which lived confidingly among seabooted feet and relish-

ed match stalks above all forms of nourishment.

★ ★ ★

WHEN we came to the end of our beat the lieutenant jerked the siren lanyard and the other trawler slowed down, eased her helm over and round we came. She kept perfect station on us all day. There was no signalling except the toot on the siren at the turn. The Group Leader jerked his head at our sister trawler and made the same remark each time we steamed on the course. 'You're a good lad' he said.

We passed the day yarning. The men stood huddled on the lee side of the upper deck smoking and watching the sea. They were all fishermen, from Stormoway and Portouad, Hartlepool, Shields, Grimsby, Lowestoft. They had no illusions about their job. The week before a trawler had gone up and there was one survivor. Of the rest and the ship not a trace was found. They saw it happen. Yet they were undismayed; soft-spoken, gentle-mannered men, just carrying on with their job, supremely efficient. It is difficult to put into words what England owes them.

Well, the light began to fail so we huddled in our sweep and went bucketing home in the dusk. Our Christmas tree lifted against the sky at one moment and then showed up, against the broken water astern. When we got in we reported the channel swept and apparently clear of mines.

Next morning I went off in a different trawler to the southward, where there was a known minefield—moored impact mines, the horned variety. This field was being cleared by fleet sweepers towing what are known as 'ropes' sweeps. This is a cigar-shaped arrangement with a flag on it towed from the sweeper. A board called a kite attached to the wire keeps the ropessa out on the quarter of the towing ship and the wire is weighted so that its curve intercepts the mooring wire of the mine and cuts it. The mine, released from its sinker, then floats to the surface. Occasionally it explodes in the sweep. The sweepers steam in echelon—that is to say on each other's quarter—with the bows of the second ship following the leader's ropessa flag, and so on down the line. They start at the edge of the minefield and sweep backwards and forwards on the principle of a bucon slicer, carving off a slice of the minefield each time. A couple of trawlers followed behind. One drops dan buoys—buoys with flags secured to sinkers by wire—to mark the edge of the sweep. The other sinks the mines as they appear on the surface, and picks up the buoys when they are no longer required.

★ ★ ★

THIS trawler I was in was commanded by a skipper whose father was the first mine-sweeper to put to sea in that area in the last war. The son was the first in the present war. Our job was primarily to drop buoys along the swept edge of the minefield astern of the sweepers. We started in the dawn, and an hour or two later the mines began bobbing up ahead of us. A horned mine awash is not a pretty object. They drifted away astern of us and presently we heard our opposite number banging off at them with her Lewis gun. The sky cleared and the sun shone. The cook brought round tea at intervals. At intervals we dropped a buoy, and the deck was alive with writhing wires for a moment. Then a heave and a splash, and overboard went the 50 lb sinker and everybody took a long breath.

All day we went to and fro, dodging the harvest of the sweepers, laying and mooring buoys. The sun sank over the land, and as the sweepers altered course for the base, the signal lamp of the leader blinked at us through their smoke. Two mines bearing so and so, sink and return to harbour. Well, we found when we got there that there were three of the beastly things, and the sun was setting. Everybody grabbed a rifle. The Lewis gunner, who had been driving a confectionery delivery van four months ago, opened fire on the nearest mine. Provided you puncture it with sufficient rifle bullets and don't happen to hit one of the horns, a mine sinks without exploding. It was like shooting at a glass ball bobbing on a jet of water at a fair. The trawler rolled, the mine appeared and disappeared in the waves 200 yards away. The Volunteer Reserve signaller and the gunner sank the first. Then the skipper got his eye in and did some pretty shooting. The sun sank lower and disappeared. The mine followed suit and cheers. The last one was a race against the gathering darkness. But at length it bobbed more sluggishly than only one horn projected devilishly from a wave crest. The Lewis gun fired one burst and it vanished.

BLACK SEA NEWS REEL

Rumania, controlling Danubian outlet to Black Sea, and disturbed by rumours of revived Russian claims, to Bessarabia, watches Soviet Turkish manoeuvres fearfully.

Odessa: Russia's Black Sea naval air base and most important port for export of petroleum to Far Eastern Soviet army.

Turkey resists Russian pressure to close Dardanelles (already re-fortified by Turks) to foreign warships, wishes for treaty securing relations with Russia yet compatible with Anglo-French commitments.



Italy works to form neutral Balkan bloc under Italian influence, withdraws troops from Greek-Albanian frontier to reassure Greece.

Dodecanese Islands, ceded to Italy by Turkey by Treaty of Lausanne, 1923, form naval air base for potential operations in Near East, but are vulnerable to Turkish attack.

Dotted line across Black Sea shows quickest route for Soviet oil from Batum to Germany via Danube. Hence Soviet anxiety to keep Black Sea neutral.

NO longer can Turkey be dismissed lightly as "The Sick Man of Europe." To-day, powerful and as united as any Power in Europe, she holds a key position in the fateful game of power politics.

But this key position has dangers as well as advantages, and certain of the dangers are seen in the delays in the negotiations now taking place in Moscow between M. Saracoltu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, and M. Molotov, the Soviet Prime Minister.

Why is the Black Sea (over 700 miles long and nearly 400 miles wide) so important to Russia? The map above shows the factors which help to keep this inland sea one of the most important strategic points in Europe.

First, Russia must guard these vital lines of communication between her two ports, Odessa and Batum, and the Mediterranean, the Danube and the Far East. Once loose in the Black Sea, foreign submarines could do untold damage to Russian shipping, and warships with the aid of aircraft could possibly destroy the Baku oil fields behind Batum.

But such ships could only pass into the Black Sea through the narrow, 40-mile channel of the Dardanelles, which joins the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. And the guns of Turkey dominate the Dardanelles.

But Turkey, watching and countering the southward drive of the German-Italian axis, needs Anglo-French backing, and the price of that backing is the opening of the Black Sea to the Anglo-French fleets in time of war. That is Turkey's dilemma.

ROOKIES, 'SHUN!

by Will Shebbeare

TO-MORROW I go to join the Army. And in the nick of time there arrives for review a shilling booklet "Full of advice and hints for young soldiers."

I say "In the nick of time" because I understand from this booklet that my fellow-soldiers will talk a language of their own. And how without this booklet I could have understood a word of what they will be saying I cannot for the life of me tell.

Quite a large part of this booklet is taken up with a dictionary of this language. There are entries in it like:

Flying trapeze . . . Cheese.
Corp . . . Form of familiar address to a friendly corporal.
D.A. . . . Damn all. Self-explanatory.
Dekko . . . Look.
Gaspirator . . . Gas mask.
P.B.I. . . . The infantry's name for itself.
Sugar . . . Money.

ALL manner of advice for the thund recruit is crammed into these 96 pages. It will take some living up to:

"The army hates a slacker or a slommock."

"Do not choose a bed next to the N.C.O. or the stove—both these positions sometimes become a source of jealousy."

"Trust your officer and if any trouble should arise and you have

a reasonable explanation by all means give it. If you have none, own up like a man."

"A fatigue lasts but for a day but at any rate provides a change from the monotony of 'patrol' duties."

"Certainly in ordinary civilian life you would not be able to devote as much time and attention to such games and athletics in general as you can now."

"Wear two pairs of socks."

"Leave sick parade alone as far as possible."

THERE is some extremely helpful advice about how to recognise an officer in the blackout:—

"You must be guided by his bearing, for it is a fact that the possession of the King's Commission gives a certain air or swagger readily distinguishable by the army man."

"There may be two brothers, one a gorgeous Sergeant-Major and the other a humble Second-Lieutenant, but there is still some subtle difference. Shall we say one has the 'spit' and the other the 'polish'?"

SERIOUSLY, this book, *Soldiers in Training*, by Soldierman (Frederick Wynn and Co.), is really very helpful. I feel reassured by having read it, and the thousands of other young soldiers who will be called up this week with me will find it worth buying.

All the same, I shall burn it before I set off for the barracks. If I were seen there with such a book I should be ragged unmercifully.

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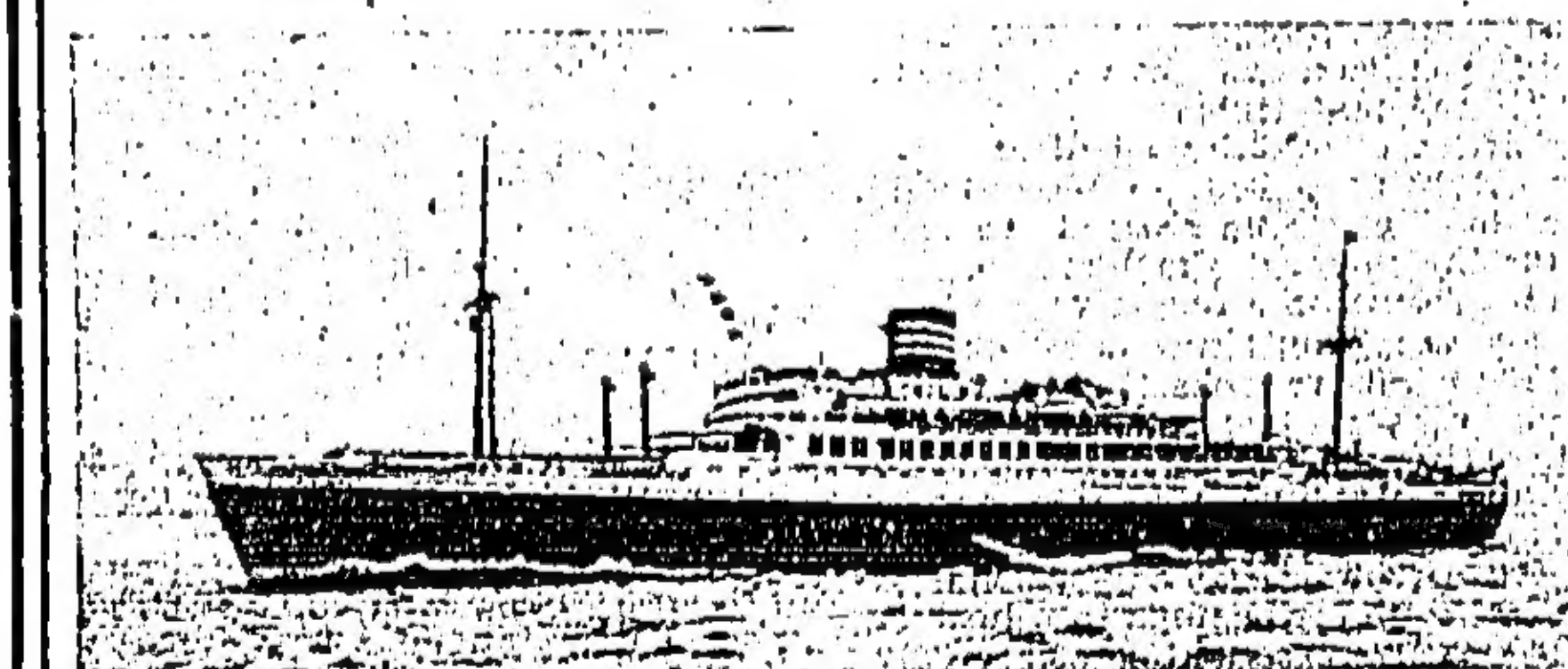
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DB1200—Kathleen Mavourneen
Love's old sweet song
DA1342—As I sit here. (Sanderson)
I know of two bright eyes
DA1341—Love's roses
My moonlight Madonna. (Poem)
DA310—Come where my love lies dreaming
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DB1798—Holy City
Star of Bethlehem
DA1163—For you alone
Because. (Offardelot)
DA099—Song of Songs
Ah sweet mystery of life
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Chamberlain meets Hitler and Goering threatens that if there is war— 'LONDON WILL BE IN RUINS'

● Negotiations in the Sudeten crisis—the origins of which were described yesterday—dragged on at Prague throughout the summer of 1938.

When, in July, deadlock was reached, the British Government sent Lord Runciman to act as independent mediator.

But before that mission could reach a settlement the next Nazi Party Rally was being held at Nuremberg, and Hitler was making a speech that "set a torch to the Sudeten lands."

Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin until the outbreak of war, reveals to-day more secrets of those dramatic days.

I AM, personally, not likely to forget in a hurry my second visit to Nuremberg in 1938, cooped up for five days in the diplomatic train, without privacy and practically without means of communication.

I was already feeling very unwell at the time of a malady which was to put me hors de combat for four months in the winter; sleep at night in a wagon-lit compartment was hardly possible, and rest during the day there was none.

I had left Berlin on the night of Tuesday, September 6, meaning to stop a mere thirty-six hours. In the event I stopped five full days.

Wrote notes on "thriller" pages

A railway train scarcely lends itself to writing, and I had foolishly omitted to provide myself with any materials.

When eventually I had to send a letter to London by special aeroplane, I was obliged to use for the purpose the blank pages torn from some detective stories.

My vocal activities were, on the other hand, immense. I had two long conversations with Goering, three with Goebbels, one or two with Ribbentrop, two or three with Neurath.

I conveyed, besides, an endless succession of warnings to a host of other Nazi personalities of scarcely lesser note, the cumulative effect of which, since talking there was almost the equivalent of broadcasting, I hoped would be useful.

To all except Hitler, with whom I merely exchanged banalities in the midst of my colleagues, my remarks were the same.

"If Germany makes an aggressive attack on Czechoslovakia, France is in honour bound to come to the aid of the Czechs, and if France is engaged in war, Great Britain will inevitably be drawn in also."

I felt that the most immediate matter of importance was so to impress this on the German minds that Hitler, in the big political speech which he was to make at the end of the Congress, would think twice and would not adopt therein an attitude from which afterwards he could not recede.

It was indeed clear from the beginning that Hitler himself was determined to refuse any political contact with the foreigners.

At the diplomatic reception my French colleague, Francois Ponce, as senior member of the diplomatic body, had tentatively sought his



views by referring to the fall of the political barometer.

Hitler had curtly replied that weather forecasts were always wrong and turned the subject.

He was in the midst of his whole Nazi army and after May 21 he was not for a moment going to allow it to be thought that he was subject to any further external dictation.

It was my absolute conviction then, and with the enlightenment of time it was even more so, that he would have declined on the ground of all his other numerous engagements to receive me if I had asked for a special audience.

Also, if I had given him through Ribbentrop any official warning—which must have become public property—the effect would have been to drive him right off the deep end, and would have made an immediate aggression on Czechoslovakia unavoidable.

The idea of a public warning to be given by me to Hitler at Nuremberg, which was seriously considered by His Majesty's Government, was accordingly dropped at my insistence to the above effect.

But the most that can be said about Hitler's speech at Nuremberg was that it did not actually slam the door finally on a peaceful solution.

It was truculent and aggressive; it claimed self-determination for the Sudetens and promised them Germany's full support, but it set no time-limit and demanded no plebiscite.

Nevertheless it set the torch to the inflammable material in the Sudeten lands, and was the signal for an outburst of demonstrations, rioting and serious disturbances.

The Czechs replied with martial law, and Henlein retorted by abandoning the Carlsbad points as no longer sufficient.

In these circumstances, the Prime Minister set into operation his plan for personal contact with Hitler, and shortly after my return to Berlin I received instructions to arrange it accordingly.

I did so through Ribbentrop, and Hitler at once agreed.

Chamberlain says 'I'm tough'

I was given to understand that his first reaction was to save the elder man the fatigue of the journey by going himself to London, or at least half way there.

His second was to invite Mrs. Chamberlain to accompany her husband.

There was, however, no time to consider counter proposals, and the Prime Minister left London at eight-thirty on the morning of the fifteenth and reached the Munich aerodrome four hours later.

I had myself left Berlin by train the evening before and had arrived at breakfast-time in Munich, where there were certain hurried details as regards ciphering and typing to be arranged with Mr. Curwell, the Consul-General there.

The British plane did the journey quicker than was anticipated, and I was at the aerodrome barely five or ten minutes before it landed.

Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Sir Horace Wilson, who accompanied him, had ever flown before, and I was a little nervous how they might have stood the journey. I need not have been.

Mr. Chamberlain stepped out of the machine looking remarkably fresh and quite imperturbable. In reply to some comment of mine, he said, "I'm tough and wiry."



The Premier arriving at Munich. With him is Ribbentrop.

causing him much extra trouble and worry, as well as rendering the procedure of conversations a deus subsequently impossible.

New meeting arranged

I have always regretted this, as Ribbentrop's interventions were never helpful and often the reverse.

At the later interviews Sir Horace Wilson was always present, and myself sometimes, while Kirkpatrick (of the British Embassy) acted as British interpreter and took records of the meetings.

In the course of this first conversation, which lasted for three hours, Hitler made it clear that the only terms on which he could agree to a peaceful solution by agreement was on the basis of the acceptance of the principle of self-determination.

The Prime Minister finally accepted that principle for himself, and undertook to consult his Cabinet and to endeavour to secure its consent to it, and likewise that of the French and Czech Governments.

Hitler, for his part, declared his readiness to discuss thereafter ways and means, and undertook to meet Mr. Chamberlain again at a date to be agreed upon between them.

The Prime Minister accordingly left by air for London again on the following morning.

Lord Runciman was recalled from Prague for consultation, and the French Premier and Monsieur Bonnet were invited to London on September 18.

Goering talks of our defences

Mr. Neville Chamberlain loyally executed his side of the bargain and even more, since His Majesty's Government and the French Government agreed to persuade the Czechoslovak Government, in the cause of peace and the maintenance of the vital interests of the Sudeten areas in which the population was over fifty per cent. German.

In the meantime, however, the internal situation in Czechoslovakia after Berchtesgaden had gone from bad to worse.

Thousands of Sudeten refugees had begun to pour over the frontiers, many undoubtedly at Nazi instigation, but some also out of real fear of being caught, in the event of war, between two fires.

Ultimately, there were about 250,000 of these unfortunate people in Germany.

The able bodied were enrolled as "free Corps" and started to raid back from Czechoslovakia. The casualty lists began to mount up.

The Hodza Government resigned and was succeeded by a Government of national concentration at Prague led by General Syrovky.

A Press campaign of unprecedented violence was set loose in Germany and the Poles and Hungarians joined in the hunt.

In view of the agreement between the Prime Minister and Hitler at Berchtesgaden to meet again, the German Press campaign was particularly indefensible.

But self-determination, now that the principle had been conceded, was no longer enough for Hitler, though Goering at this time gave me his word that Germany would take no action before a second meeting had taken place.

Nevertheless, as the Field Marshal pointed out, there was no time to waste, and Germany was not bluffing.

I remember his saying to me on this occasion:—

"If England means to make war on Germany, no one knows what the ultimate end will be. But one thing is quite certain. Before the war is over there will

be very few Czechs left alive and little of London left standing."

He then proceeded to give me fairly accurate details of the numbers of modern anti-aircraft guns which we possessed at the time, as well as of the unpreparedness of England's air defences generally.

He also mentioned, as was doubtless true at the time, that the German air force was numerically superior to those of Britain, France, Belgium and Czechoslovakia combined.

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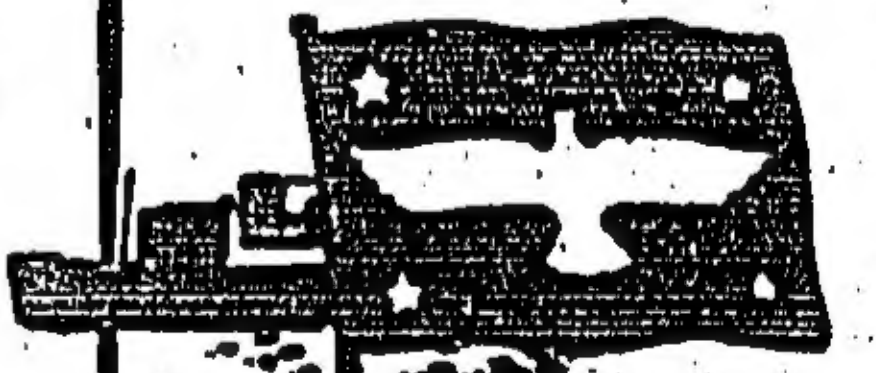
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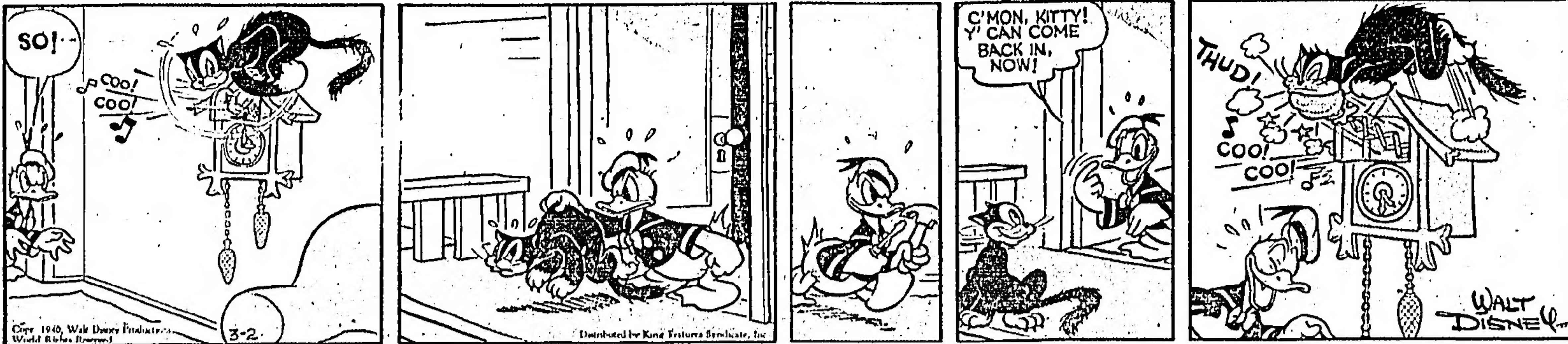
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Three Thousand Lives Lost Every Year Could Be Saved

Why Britain Fails To Beat Diphtheria

"Of all failures in our national health policy the most unforgivable is our inability to bring down the high incidence of diphtheria in children."
This criticism is expressed in the leading article of the current issue of "The Lancet."
"We have known for years," continues the writer, "that more hospitalisation of cases cannot control diphtheria, that healthy carriers abound, and that it is never possible to detect more than a small proportion of the potential sources of infection."
"We know that natural immunity to diphtheria can be stimulated by artificial means and that if three-quarters of the child population were so treated diphtheria would disappear from our midst, with an annual saving of over 3,000 lives in England and Wales alone."

Sailor Scott Has Lots To Write About

JOHN SCOTT, young sailor in H.M.S. Grenville, had a pen friend, 17-year-old Miss Kirby, of Balby, near Doncaster.

Her letters cheered his watches on patrol. Miss Kirby looked for his replies, and when the news came of the destroyer's sinking she worried about Scott's fate.

She wrote to the "Lord Mayor of the County of Durham," asking him to find out if the boy was safe. All she knew was that his name was Scott, and that he lived in Durham County.

Her letter reached the Mayor of Durham (Councillor S. Kipling), who, as soon as the survivors list was published, searched and found the name Scott, and at once drove to the sailor's home, 12 miles away, at Trimdon.

Advice On Knitting
In response to the Mayor's invitation, Scott visited the Mayor's parlour and saw Miss Kirby's letter. He was entertained at tea and the Mayor's wife grasped the opportunity of getting first-hand advice for her knitting circle about the woolies sailors wear.

But young Scott would not say much about his pen friendship, except that Miss Kirby's letter had made him happy.

★
Scott should have plenty to write to Miss Kirby about. He was rescued from a raft after three mess-mates had died from exposure.

Scots Cutting Down Their Porridge

Scots housewives are now rationing the family breakfast porridge. Scots oatmeal which before the war was 2s. 6d. a stone is now 4s. 6d. The manager of a leading Glasgow firm of suppliers said: "Porridge is still the cheapest dish in the country. We always have a steady demand from the country districts, but there is a noticeable falling off since the price went up."

"We are getting a supply of Canadian oats at cheaper rates, but it is not so good for making porridge." [Oatmeal is made from kiln-dried grain from which husks have been removed.]

"It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the public fail to seek immunisation promptly because they are ignorant of its benefits and that some at least of the blame must be put on a lack of conviction within the medical profession, more particularly among general practitioners."

60,000 A Year
Diphtheria attacks annually some 60,000 people in England and Wales alone, and kills over 3,000 of them. Artificial immunity lasts for years, and in many cases for life. Attacks of diphtheria after immunisation are rare and almost invariably mild. "Apart," the article goes on, "from the advantage of individual protection, which might be expected to appeal most to a parent, it has been shown repeatedly that if 70 per cent or more of children in a particular community are immunised a phytoria ceases to be a problem in that community."

Jannings Is Making Film For Goebbels
COPENHAGEN.—Enil Jannings, German film star of "Blue Angel" fame, is now making an anti-British propaganda film about the Boer War, which Goebbels plans to show in every German cinema and in every neutral country—if he can.

Jannings will play the role of Oom Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal Republic and Britain's chief opponent in the Boer War, who was supported and then dropped by the ex-Kaiser.

If You Die Over 90 You May Go In This Little Black Book

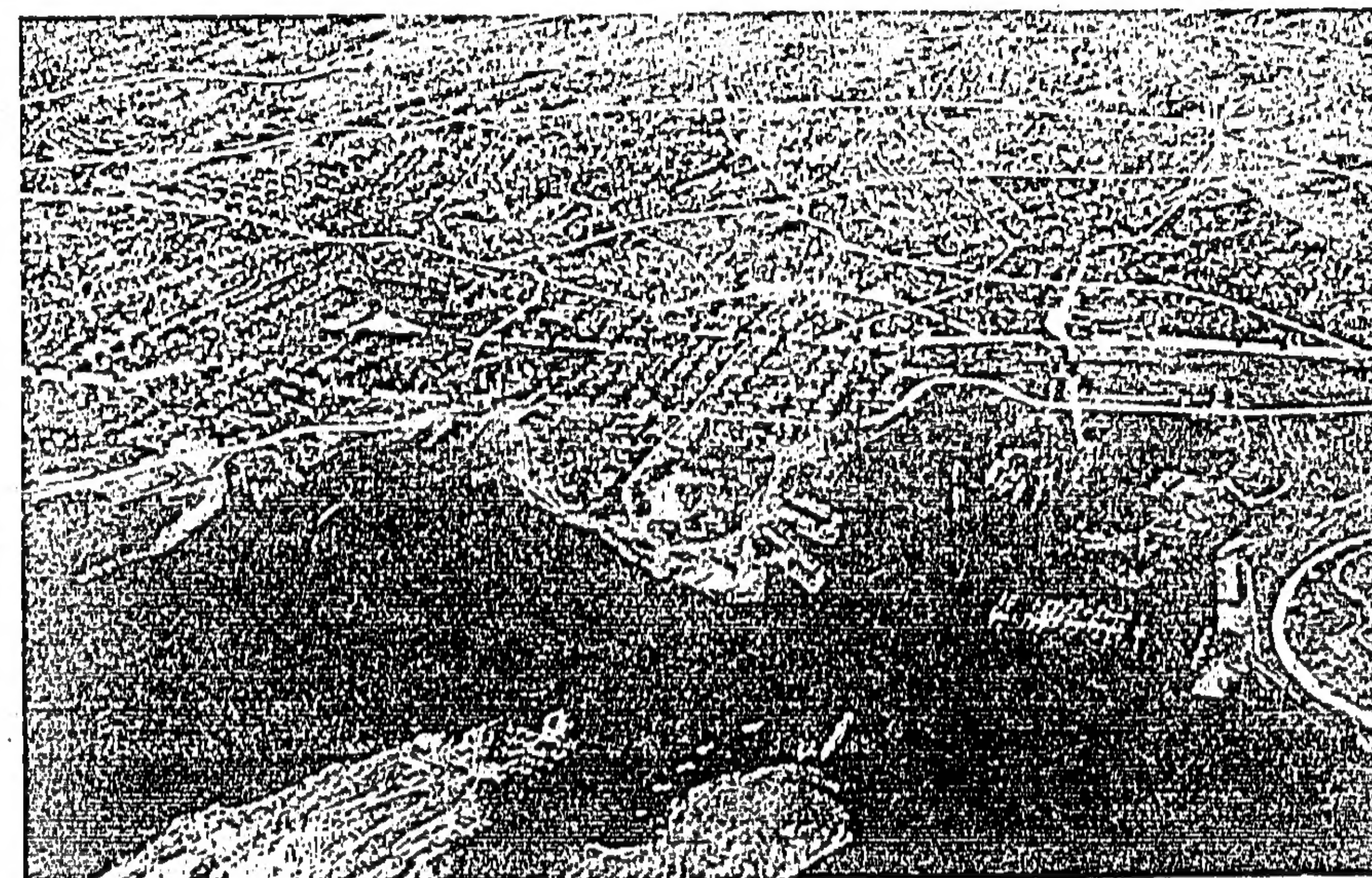
By H. de WINTON WIGLEY
IF you want to live to be really old go to Ireland or Canada. That is one of the conclusions to be drawn from the longevity tabulations of Mr. Claude Baker Gabb, of Victoria Street.

For a quarter of a century he has kept a daily record of the deaths of all people who have reached the age of 90 and over which appear in the columns of the "Times."

In 1939 there were 492 deaths reported, 186 men and 306 women. "I called to see Mr. Gabb at his flat. He was born 85 years ago, and appears to be well established for figuring as a centenarian."

No Golden Rule
But he has no golden rule for longevity to impart. "I merely tabulate the deaths in a little book each day," he said. "I specify the number of clergymen and the number of clergymen's widows because that information is given. If other people's occupations were given I should specify that too." "It is perfectly true that I have found old age very prevalent in Ireland and Canada. It is extraordinary how many really old people there are in those two countries."

Heavy Losses in the 80's
"The number of people in their 80's who have died recently is very great," he said. "I do not tabulate them unless they have reached 90; but the 80-odds have been numerous, especially so last November." I asked Mr. Gabb how he first be-



ALLIED AIR FORCES INCREASE RAPIDLY

Shakespeare Berlin's Box Office Draw

A gala week of Shakespearean plays began in Berlin, where three different houses are presenting "Othello," "Hamlet," and "Measure for Measure."

The house for "Hamlet," which is being produced under the patronage of Goering's wife for the benefit of retired actors, was quickly sold out. "Othello" also sold out before the theatre opened.

Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" recently finished a three-month run in Berlin.—British United Press.

WESTMINSTER.

Great Britain and France are now expanding their air forces faster than Germany, and they have better war planes.

The gap which has haunted the imaginations of public men for years is now being closed.

This was the heartening news brought to the House of Commons by Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister for Air.

For obvious reasons close details of our air war effort could not be revealed. Sir Kingsley was, however, able to make the following revelations: Numerically the output of machines is twice what it was a year ago. The machines are far more effective in range, speed, bomb-load and armament.

The output of Spitfires and Hurricane fighters has been double since the war began; output of the larger bomber types has increased by 50 per cent.

The long-nosed Blenheim has far better navigation facilities and its range has been increased by half over that of the earlier model. The Spitfire is 10 per cent faster at maximum speed than when it first came into service.

At one factory production of a new type of engine exceeds 100 per week. The lifting strength of the Royal Air Force has been increased by at least 100 per cent. in the last 12 months.

Two sentences in Sir Kingsley Wood's speech stood out particularly. **German Hopes Disappointed**

Discussing the improvements in our types he declared: "I would sooner have 100 Wellingtons or 100 Spitfires or Hurricanes than a much larger number of their German counterparts."

He referred to Germany's own air war effort. She had not been without her difficulties and many of her new types must have proved disappointing. "I therefore take the view with some confidence," he said, "that, even on a numerical basis, the output of aircraft now accruing to us and to France is to-day in excess of that of Germany—and there are other factors besides numbers."

R.A.F. VIEW OF OSLO

THIS aerial photograph gives an excellent panorama of Oslo, the Norwegian capital now in German hands. The R.A.F. has carried out heavy raids on the aerodrome which is slightly to the right of this photograph.

Watch on Civil Aviation

Sir Kingsley could offer little immediate encouragement to Civil Aviation.

He announced the name of the chairman of the new British Overseas Airways Corporation, Mr. Clive Pearson, but, apart from Empire services and a prospect of a regular service to Lisbon soon, he considered that "the progress of civil aviation must inevitably be retarded."

Sir Kingsley expressed himself strongly on the degree of co-operation which existed between the Services. There had never been such close co-operation, joint endeavour and mutual understanding.

His satisfaction on this point was not shared by Mr. Hugh Dalton, who followed him. "It has been put to me," he said, "that too many raiders have been bombing our ships and have got away. Why don't we catch more?" The sinking of the Domina had left a rather unpleasant taste in the mouth.

He was not satisfied either that we had sufficiently restricted our types to ensure a high degree of standardisation of parts. Nor had he heard that in the class of long distance fighters we had anything to compare with the Messerschmitt 110.

Reprisals Plans
Mr. Dalton asked for an assurance that plans were already laid to the last detail for a bombardment of military objectives within Germany if, any attempt to bomb Great Britain were made.

Sir Hugh Seely pleaded for greater continuity of training, and Sir Arnold Wilson, who was in Air Force blue, spoke grimly of N.A.A.F.I. and the railway companies for their lack of consideration of the Air Force man's pocket and comfort.

His theory that the training of pilots could best be undertaken entirely in the country and weather in which they would have to fight was sharply countered by Mr. Clement Davies, who urged that a greater use should be made of Africa as a training ground.

Sir Roger Keyes, on the subject of re-ordination, repeated his old contention that the Navy should have an air force under its command adequate for its duties. **Our Bombers Ready**
Sir Kingsley Wood, replying to criticisms, declared that the flights over Germany had not only provided singularly valuable information, but had given useful training to personnel in finding their way by night to particular destinations in Germany. There was direct evidence of the effects of these flights on both the production and the morale of Germany.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 30, 1890.
A new company just misad being floated, this morning. Some coolies were excavating the foundations for the new wing to the Hongkong Hotel, when they came on a pool of quicksilver about a yard below the surface. Before the alarm could spread to the public, however, the deposit—amounting to somewhat about half a pint—was haled out by the discoverer. It had presumably run down from a broken vessel stored in the godowns that used to stand on the site.

No German newspaper dare print the story of Himmreck's retirement. Only foreign papers dare do it. Himmreck has not gone willingly, but has been forced against his will to resign the Chancellorship of the state he has served so well. When he came to the helm in Prussia in 1912 the power of the Crown had never been so limited nor so cavalierly treated by parliamentary parties, especially by the Extreme Right and the Extreme Left. To-day the authority of the Crown in Prussia rests upon a rock. It has not been so respected as it has been during the reign of the last three emperors since the days of Frederick the Great, and that it is so respected at this time in due as it was then to the credit of a single man.

It is now stated on the highest official authority, as well as being a matter of course in Parliament, and at the elbow of the Queen, that the Queen is considering the step of abdicating the British throne. The recent reception of the Prince of Wales by the German Emperor has had a great effect on the aged Queen, who is now convinced that her son ought to have the chance to play the leading role in England during the rest of her life, which is certain to be short.

25 YEARS AGO

April 30, 1915.
Unofficial despatches from France state that a great battle has begun in the Arras district.

The Admiralty announce that after days of hard fighting in difficult country, the troops landed on Gallipoli Peninsula are thoroughly making their footing with the effective help of the Navy. French have taken 800 prisoners. The following telegram has been officially published in Cairo: "Allied Forces—under Sir Ian Hamilton have effected landings on the coast of Dardanelles under excellent conditions; many prisoners have been taken and our forces are continuing their advance."

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. John Haldane, employed by Government departments in the Ministry of Munitions, has examined the Canadians who died from the effects of the gas used by the Germans. He found no numbers had died from bronchitis due to irritation caused by chlorine or bromine. Twenty per cent of the numbers had died from gas. Numbers of German shells were also found to contain irritant non-explosive substance, but not of the highly barbarous nature as the above gas.

10 YEARS AGO

April 30, 1930.
Local taxation of motor vehicles was mentioned by Mr. Ho Leung, presiding at the annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Automobile Association yesterday evening.

With regard to local subjects, he said, I would like to tell you that the question of parking in the minds of your retiring Committee has been the proposal for horse power and petrol taxation. So far as this Association is concerned, the matter is still a sub-judice. Your Committee have taken up the subject very strongly with Government and we are still in hopes that our representations on behalf of all motorists in Hongkong might be well received by the Government.

Another question that has exercised the minds of your Committee is that of parking in Hongkong and at Kowloon. Colony grows and as the popularity of motoring, whether for business or pleasure, grows, so must the ever perplexing problem of suitable parking places become more and more difficult of solution. Improvements are already apparent in this respect. We are hoping for still better facilities in the future. The other side of the harbour must compose themselves in patience until the new layout scheme for the Star Ferry approach at Kowloon Point is given out by Government. In the meantime I can assure you that this Association is working in friendly collaboration with the Police Authorities, who are ever ready to listen to reasonable and practical proposals for the convenience and the benefit of the public.

5 YEARS AGO

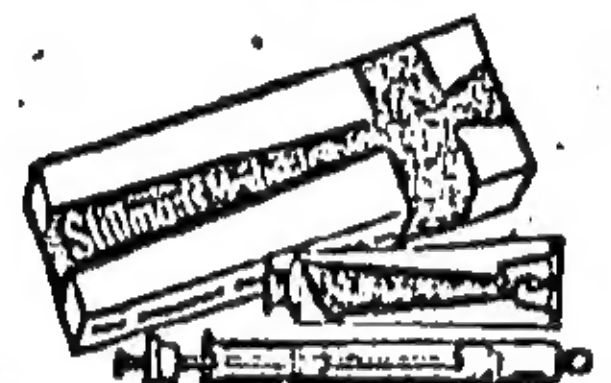
April 30, 1935.
The German Government has announced that Great Britain with a programme for the proposed Anglo-German naval conference, and, in the meantime, Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, has told the House of Commons that Germany has indicated that orders have been given for the construction of 12 240-ton submarines.

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SHIPS IN DISTRESS

New York, Apr. 29.

The Mackay Radio reported to-day that the Italian steamer Antonetta, 4,423 tons, was in distress 500 miles from Carolina and 220 miles northwest of Bermuda, with her chain helm broken.

The station also heard a message from the steamer Sea Glory stating that she was out of control in high and dangerous seas.—United Press.

and that the matter "is at present under consideration." It is learned that Germany's plans for a naval building programme are based on global tonnage figures, and include submarines of a revolutionary design which are capable of influencing the balance of sea power. They are understood to have a cruising radius of 6,000 miles and are capable of diving out of reach of depth bombs. The German programme too, includes the building of five battleships of between 25,000 and 30,000 tons each and sixteen cruisers of approximately 10,000 tons each.

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DA-1695 William Tell—Conclusion
DA-1676 Deep River Marion Anderson.
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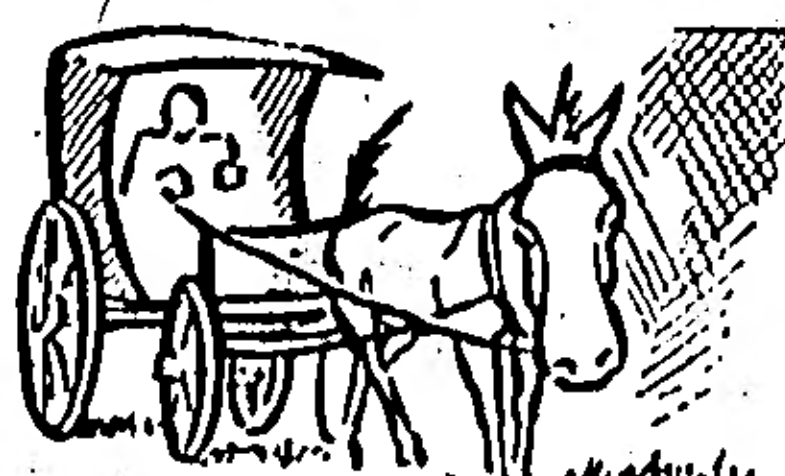
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work for you. Your waxing
troubles, like the horse and
buggy, will be

Gone

Sold Here
HONGKONG
HOTEL,
GARAGE,
Stubbs Rd.The
Hongkong Telegraph

Tuesday, April 30, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 28615

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Labour's War Aims

It is unlikely a general election will be held in Britain during the war, but it is almost certain that one would be held before the meeting of a Peace Conference.

A general election followed the Armistice of 1918 and preceded the Peace Conference at Versailles.

Replacement of the present British Government by a Labour Government may be unlikely, but it is at least a possibility. Thus it is a matter of more than academic interest to ask what would happen to the peace if the making of it were entrusted to leaders of the Labour Party.

To the Allies and friends of Great Britain it is reassuring to know that the broad policy of the Labour Party on the question of resettlement is in essentials the same as that of the present Government.

In its manifesto on "The War and the Peace," there is not a word which contradicts the peace declarations of Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax.

It even goes further than Mr. Chamberlain when it says that an association of States should be formed around the nucleus provided by war-time co-operation of Britain and France, that it should have a collective authority transcending the sovereign rights of separate States, and must control military and economic power to enforce peaceful behaviour as between its members and secure armament reduction.

It is clear that in all major questions relating to the war and its aims there are not two Britains with whom friends and enemies have to deal, but one only. A change of Government would produce no change of British front.

The Sultan of Solo is watching..

WHEN Hitler makes one of his periodical threats to invade Holland we in this country think of the little wedge of territory that separates Germany from our eastern shores.

But the Dutch think not only of their "little wedge of territory," but of their rich little Empire, nearly 10,000 miles away—the Dutch East Indies.

For rich though little Holland is in gold and securities—one of the richest countries in Europe—her greatest wealth is in the wealth of the Indies.

What is this rich little, tight little Empire, tucked away in a corner of the Pacific? Holland Beyond the Seas includes Curacao, in the Caribbean, Surinam (formerly Dutch Guiana), in South America, and, most important of all, the archipelago officially called the Netherlands Indies, known to the native inhabitants as Indonesia, and called by old mariners simply the Indies.

These islands, home of orang-utans, komodo dragons, hornbills and head-hunters, producers of pearls, spices, rare woods, are inhabited by 60,000,000 brown-bodied souls, not counting some 1,500,000 Asiatics and Europeans.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has never visited her Empire (although one of New Guinea's highest peaks is named after her), but she can hardly fail to appreciate what a windfall came to her little country that day in 1602

when during adventures of the Dutch East India Company set out on a five-year voyage to claim the islands.

Like India, the Netherlands Indies is divided into territory governed by native rulers in treaty relations with the Dutch, and territory governed directly.

The Dutch authorities strictly limit these rulers' allowances and make sure that a part of every little State's income finds its way into education, hygiene, public works.

In Batavia sits the Volksraad, a legislative assembly composed half of natives and subjects of foreign origin, and half of Hollanders. But the Volksraad has limited powers. The real power rests in a tropical palace at Buitenzorg, outside Batavia, where lives His Excellency Jonkheer A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, the Governor-General.

Apart from being able to tell such high-sounding potentes as the Sultan of Solo or the Sultan of Jogyakarta how to rule their States, he can also veto any measure that a rebellious Volksraad might pass.

Moreover, he himself can make his own laws.

Unlike the British, early Dutch colonisers were not discouraged from marrying native women, and no social ostracism came to them or their half-caste children.

Moreover, the Dutch have scrupulously refused to allow the slightest tempering with the

natives' moral code, even going so far as to bar missionaries in some islands.

The Dutch have experienced little trouble in the Indies, largely because the natives would rather enjoy a quiet life than bother with politics. Besides, they are split among more than 150 different races and languages, and this tends to make widespread rebellion next to impossible.

Meanwhile, the 220,000 Dutchmen in the East Indies enjoy great comfort. No white man is so poor that he cannot afford at least two servants at salaries of about £2 a month, and the usual staff of a well-to-do household numbers six or seven. They enjoy the latest films from Hollywood in Java, Sumatra and Borneo, and most of them own cars.

Tinned foods from home are always available, but the most famous East Indian dish is *Yust-Tajel*, which is both a ceremony and a dinner.It has a base of rice, and consists of a hundred or more side dishes, including fried chicken, fried pork, beef, spices, fried bananas, fried shrimps, cucumbers, pickles, ginger, eggs in every conceivable form. Experienced East Indian Dutchmen go to bed for a couple of hours after eating *Yust-Tajel*.

But there is also work to be done—rubber to be tapped in Sumatra, oil to be drilled for in Borneo and Java, tin to be dug in Bangka. Coffee, tea, tobacco, sugar, rice are the more ordinary

products; but copra as a basis for facial creams, lizard skins for shoes and handbags, Sumatra wrappers for cigars, cinchona bark for quinine, sundew and oak-wood, ebony and meassar oil are others. The bareheaded women of Bali, that tourist paradise, do their full share in making this Netherlands overseas a going concern.

To gather in these riches colonial Dutchmen are rewarded handsomely. In 1935 of 85,000 Europeans earning a living in the East Indies some 64,000 were taxed on incomes of more than £1,000 a year; £2,500 between £4,000 and £12,000 a year.

But more significant was what this trade did to the Netherlands. Dutch investments in the East Indies were valued at about £224,000,000. And to-day one-sixth of the Netherlands population of eight and a half million people is dependent on the colonial trade and but for it the Netherlands would probably have a lot more than 400,000 unemployed.

Almost all the well-to-do families in the Netherlands have their East Indian securities.

Wilhelmina, an astute business woman herself, is a large owner of tin mines, just as she has an interest in nearly every enterprise of magnitude in Holland. Her income was once estimated at £1,000,000 a year, making her by far the richest monarch of Europe.

Wilhelmina and the Dutch generally therefore have every possible stake in getting their country safely through this war.

A challenge to Americans—and
the answerIt's your
war, too

By RICHARD GREVILLE

—but
What's it
about?

By FILL CALHOUN

An American Journalist in London

"COME off it, Uncle Sam!" That is what millions of Englishmen are saying to-day, though they may be too polite to say it more publicly than in their local public-house.

We, Uncle Sam's cousins, are locked to-day in the mightiest struggle in our history. With our allies, we are fighting for those principles of liberty and justice which are the very breath of the American political tradition.

Not a politician, not a newspaper in the United States dare whisper a doubt that our cause is good, or that the world might well be lost if it were defeated.

President Roosevelt can hardly open his mouth on international affairs without pronouncing a condemnation of Nazi methods which in forthrightness rivals those of our own statesmen.

So what? So America's public men, having assented with one accord on the necessity of our winning, go on with equal fervour to declare: "No getting into this nasty mess for us!"

Within the last few days we have seen at work this strange shying from responsibilities. For weeks American speakers and editors had been eloquent on the wrongs of the Nazis, and their desperate need for aid in their fight for independence.

President Roosevelt put before Congress a timid proposal for a loan to Finland, which was specifically not to be used for buying arms. And immediately a tearing hullabaloo started among the 500 odd Senators and Representatives. "No, this will never do. It would imperil our precious neutrality!"

Really, come off it, Uncle Sam!

We do not doubt of our winning our war for you, in the end. But we do not doubt either that United States intervention on our side would halve the sacrifices, and the length of the ordeal before us. For that matter, effective United States intervention back in August might have stopped the war from ever starting. Now, of course, George Washington, who was a good and great man, laid down the doctrine of American isolation from Europe's intrigues and quarrels. But the world has grown a good deal smaller since George Washington's sailing-ship, horse-and-buggy days.

But if Germany were to win this struggle does any intelligent American really imagine that he could remain

permanently safe against the assaults of Nazism? Does he seriously believe that a triumphant Fuehrer would keep his eyes permanently averted from the wealth of the United States' 130,000,000 people, and the vast untapped resources of South America?

Or mustn't he, if he's honest with himself, realise that America is in this struggle with us up to the neck—only she isn't paying her share?

There was a gibe about us in the United States in 1938, when hardly a paper in the land wasn't laying into Mr. Chamberlain for his failure to stand up to aggression before Munich. It taunted Britain, this gibe, with her perpetual hopefulness of American backing in her troubles.

To-day, with Americans cheering us on in a battle they admit to be theirs too, I think that crack might be turned round. For are not the States really saying to-day "America Expects Every Briton To Do His Duty?"

To all Englishmen—and the word *All* is used advisedly—the present war may be a great crusade. Britain may be sacrificing her men, her wealth and the immediate welfare of her people so that Europe can return to sanity and men may live in peace and security.

Or again, Britain may be caught in a debacle as the result of her own folly, her own greed and her complacency.

The United States would like to know which is the true situation. Are those the wings of Nazi bombers overhead, or the wings of "Pigeons coming home to roost?"

America does not like Herr Hitler. As a nation we sympathise with the English. But we abhor war, and

there is a great body of American public opinion that is yet to be convinced that England is without a share of guilt for the outcome of the last twenty years of European diplomacy. What do you want the United States to do? Rush over great shiploads of troops and have them sent off to India to combat passive resistance because there is room for them on the Maginot Line?

Are we to become embroiled by sending men and arms to Finland when there are still signs and hopes in England of calling off the war with Germany and turning all the various war machines on Russia?

Who's fighting whom in this war? That is one question the United States would like to know.

We admit that some American ideas of isolationism may sound peculiar to Empire-minded people. But isolationism has deep roots in America. It has grown from out of history books and the disillusionment of the last war. It is bound up with intangibles such as the love of one's own possessions.

The British know about this. Is that really the reason England is at war?

A threat to England's cherished possessions and institutions reached across the Channel became suddenly real and frightening. It still takes a long arm to carry such a terror across the Atlantic. That is one obvious reason the United States is not at war.

If Britain feels her cause is just and that the United States should come in and help her smash Germany—and possibly Russia—then shouting at us to "Come off it!" is not the proper approach.

As a nation we like to think at least that we know what we are doing, and where we are heading. Vague talk of our plans for re-building a pleasant world is not enough assurance for us that old and tragic mistakes are not going to be repeated.

It may not be good war strategy to announce what the Allies intend to do in reshaping Europe when hostilities cease. But it definitely would be good propaganda to let America know Britain's hopes and plans for her own future in a period when world politics and economy are likely to undergo great and as yet unfathomable changes.

Americans have a healthy scepticism of anything that can be labelled European diplomacy. It is possible that America is hoping for the war to lose up a few definite clues to what Europe is fighting for, instead of against.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Why ain't you on the field? Tryin' to take unfair advantage of the scholarship we gave you, eh?"

NAZI ADVANCE CHECKED BY ALLIED LINES

FROM PAGE ONE

held up several miles beyond it by the destruction of a bridge by the Norwegians.

Some reports state that the Germans have attempted to get motor-cyclists across with the use of rubber bands which the soldiers can drag across the bridge.

Further progress north of Roreros would bring the Germans to the town of Stora, which is south of Trondheim, and marks the junction of the railways from the Gedbrands and Oster Valleys.

Both Stora and Dombas are in Allied hands.

It is said that the Allies have also taken over positions along the line between the two towns.

Their ability to hold this line will be of great importance if reports of the latest German moves are to be confirmed.

These reports say that the Germans have sent out parties from two points in the Oster Valley to cross the mountains and cut the line.

There is one quite good motor road which would bring them out not far south of Stora, although it is probably under heavy snow drifts at present.

Battle Near Hjerkin

Other reports speak of Nazi detachments cutting across the country south of Dombas. The town of Hjerkin, a little north of Dombas, is mentioned in the reports.

Reports are still very vague but there is a talk of an engagement with Allied troops near Hjerkin and Dombas.

The salient feature is that the Nazi main advance up the two main valleys is being held up for the present.

North of Trondheim both the Germans and Allies are reinforcing their defence positions just north of Steinkjer.

The vital question for both sides is that of the arrival of reinforcements.

A communique issued by the War Office on Sunday stated that the Allies had landed more and more troops at Andalsnes despite air attack.

Reports from Stockholm state that these reinforcements are arriving even more quickly.

The Germans have also landed more reinforcements at Oslo, according to a message from Stockholm.

These reinforcements have evaded the Allied mines and submarines in the Kattegat but not without loss.

An Admiralty communique issued yesterday reported that three more German supply ships had been torpedoed and sunk while on their way to Norway.

Unofficial Swedish reports tell of the loss of a 3,000 ton ship which is believed to have hit a mine between the Danish island of Zealand and the Swedish coast.

NOT SHORT CAMPAIGN

FROM PAGE ONE

many and denied all reports of a Rome-Berlin-Moscow triangle.

The Swiss Press welcomes the Swiss trade relations with France and England.

The "Volksrecht" says: "The news will be hailed throughout Switzerland with satisfaction and some relief. There were many serious difficulties to overcome, but this only makes our pleasure over the final outcome greater."

Trickery And Treachery

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—The British Press yesterday was mainly concerned with events in Norway.

"The Times," "The Daily Mail," and "The Daily Express" all say that it has now been proved beyond doubt that Germany owes her present gains on Norwegian soil to the trickery and treachery that met her half way from the Norwegian side itself.

After speaking of various forms of help that the "Quislings" in Norway gave to Germany, "The Times" says that the moral for neutral states is perfectly obvious and measures are being taken to effect it.

It is one thing to prevent the destruction of a country's independence by Nazi violence one must prevent it from being undermined by Nazi stealth.

Discussing Sweden, the "Daily Express" quotes a passage from "Mein Kampf" in which Hitler said that a clever conqueror will always impose his demands on the conquered by instalments.

Possibly Hitler is using this technique against Sweden.

Sweden, of course, is entitled to decide on her own policy and to judge her own interests for herself.

She has one trump card to use the moment Hitler declares war. The Swedish iron ore mines could be wrecked. This is why Hitler hopes to conquer Sweden without fighting.

The "Daily Mail" feels that although more men and equipment should be sent to Norway without stint or delay the war will be finally won only in France.

On the other hand, the "Daily Herald" says that the campaign in Norway is of first importance and any inclination to regard it as a sideshow must be laid aside.

The "Glasgow Herald" takes a similar view to that voiced by the "Daily Mail." It says that the result of the campaign in Norway will not be a decisive factor between the Allies and Germany although it will certainly influence events elsewhere.

LONDON, Apr. 29 (UP).—Beginning to-day, the Board of Trade established complete control on the export of diamonds from Great Britain in an effort to prevent Germany from securing industrial diamonds which are necessary for high speed cutting tools.

ARMIES GATHER

Big Clash Expected
Very Shortly

Stockholm, Apr. 29. Reports from the Swedish Skagger Rink coast that German transports were seen en route to Norway have strengthened the impression that the Germans are pouring men and artillery into Norway to consolidate their positions before a major attack. The number of German troops now in Norway is estimated as high as 60,000.

British forces, who are also reported to be pouring in with materials, are believed to be 45,000 strong, including a division in the Narvik region and two or more divisions at Namsos and Andalsnes.

The scattered Norwegian guerrillas are believed to be increasingly holding up the German advance. In the narrow valleys south of Trondheim, as well as dynamiting bridges and ambushing supply trains in the territory nominally occupied by the Germans. The Germans have not yet reached the Swedish frontier from Roreros.

Guerrillas dynamited a railway bridge at Orvos, four miles north of Roreros after the Germans had advanced eight miles to Glimos, south of Trondheim, on Sunday to join the Germans at Trondheim.

German quarters believe that the German strategy, after reaching Trondheim, will be to turn south along the railway to Stora and Dombas, and join the Germans advancing up the Gudbrandal valley.

If this is successful, the same quarters believe the fate of the British landing force at Andalsnes will be quickly decided.

British quarters here admit that the situation is grave.—United Press.

German Communique

Berlin, Apr. 29. A High Command communique claims that the pacification of the interior of Norway continues.

Twenty-four guns and a quantity of equipment and ammunition were captured and dynamite factory occupied.—Reuter.

German Cross Hills

Stockholm, Apr. 29. Interest in the Norwegian situation centres at present in the German efforts to cross the hills from Oster valley in order to reach the flank of the Dombas-Stora line held by the Allies.

A small German detachment reported near Hjerkin, north-west of Dombas, and other detachments are believed to be crossing by other routes, but it is stated that the Allies are ready to receive these travellers.

Good number of British troops are reported to be at Berkak, Kvikne, and other places which may be threatened.

In the Oster valley the Germans are reported to be held up five miles north of Roreros where the Norwegians have destroyed a road bridge.—Reuter.

Paris Reports Improvement

Paris, Apr. 29. Military circles here expect improvement in the situation in Norway.

It is pointed out that the situation at Narvik, Steinkjer, and north of Trondheim, is unchanged. It is now clear that the first German units to reach the important neighbourhood of Kvaam have been attacking for two or three days without success.

A second German advance has been halted by the destruction of an important bridge.—Reuter Bulletin.

German Drive Checked

Stockholm, Apr. 29. The German northward drive from Oslo up the Gudbrand and Oster valleys has been checked respectively at Kvaam and a point north of Roreros, according to the latest despatches published here.

It is reported that before Kvaam the German attacks, supported by violent bombardments from the air and artillery, broke down in the face of energetic defence by British troops who are stated to be in possession of excellent defensive positions in this area.—Reuter.

Strong Allied Line

Stockholm, Apr. 29. A private neutral source telephones from the Norwegian frontier that French troops are building strong defence lines north of Steinkjer which the Allied Command at Namsos considers capable of withstanding all the German onslaughts.—United Press.

British Planes Arrive

Stockholm, Apr. 29. A visitor to the Allied headquarters at Namsos stated that British pursuit planes were arriving steadily and in increasing numbers.

There have also been regular landings at Namsos of French Alpine chasseur who are efficiently equipped.

The German air raids last week damaged Namsos greatly, but the arrival of British pursuit planes has discouraged further attacks.—United Press.

Allies Stiffen Resistance

Berlin, Apr. 29. A German News Agency report from the front admits stubborn resistance by enemy forces at some points in Norway, but claims that this has failed to halt the advance of German troops. It declares that battles are going on furiously at points in Norway.

Following the British failures of recent weeks, the British troops have apparently received orders to stiffen their resistance.

It is claimed that six batteries including eight mountain guns were taken from Norwegian emplacements. At the same time, 20,000 shells and a large quantity of radio apparatus and other material were secured.—United Press.

Red Cross Unit Attacked

Stockholm, Apr. 29. Swedish Red Cross official in charge of a unit bringing Norwegian evacuees to Sweden from the Tynest

The Police Reserve

List Of Parades For The
Coming Week

Police Reserve orders by Hon. Mr. T. H. King, Commissioner of Police are:

Drill, Members of No. 3 Platoon will parade at Central Police Station on Thursday, May 2, at 3.30 p.m. Sub-Inspector (H) Chan Chung-tung, 1104 Mak Wai-fong, 1105 Lik George-poon, 1106 Chan Shu-sun, 1107 Lau Yung-ning and 1111 Ip Wai-keung.

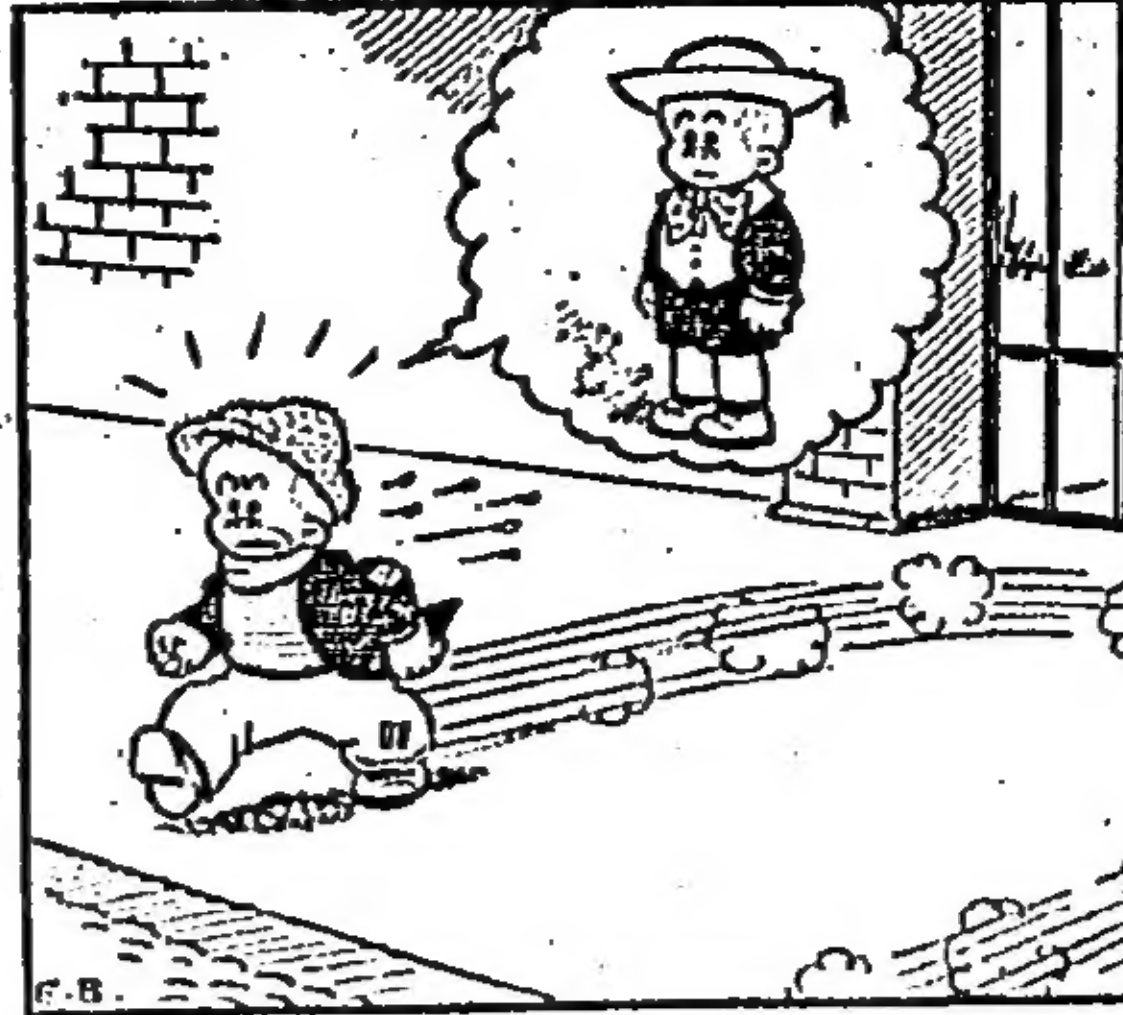
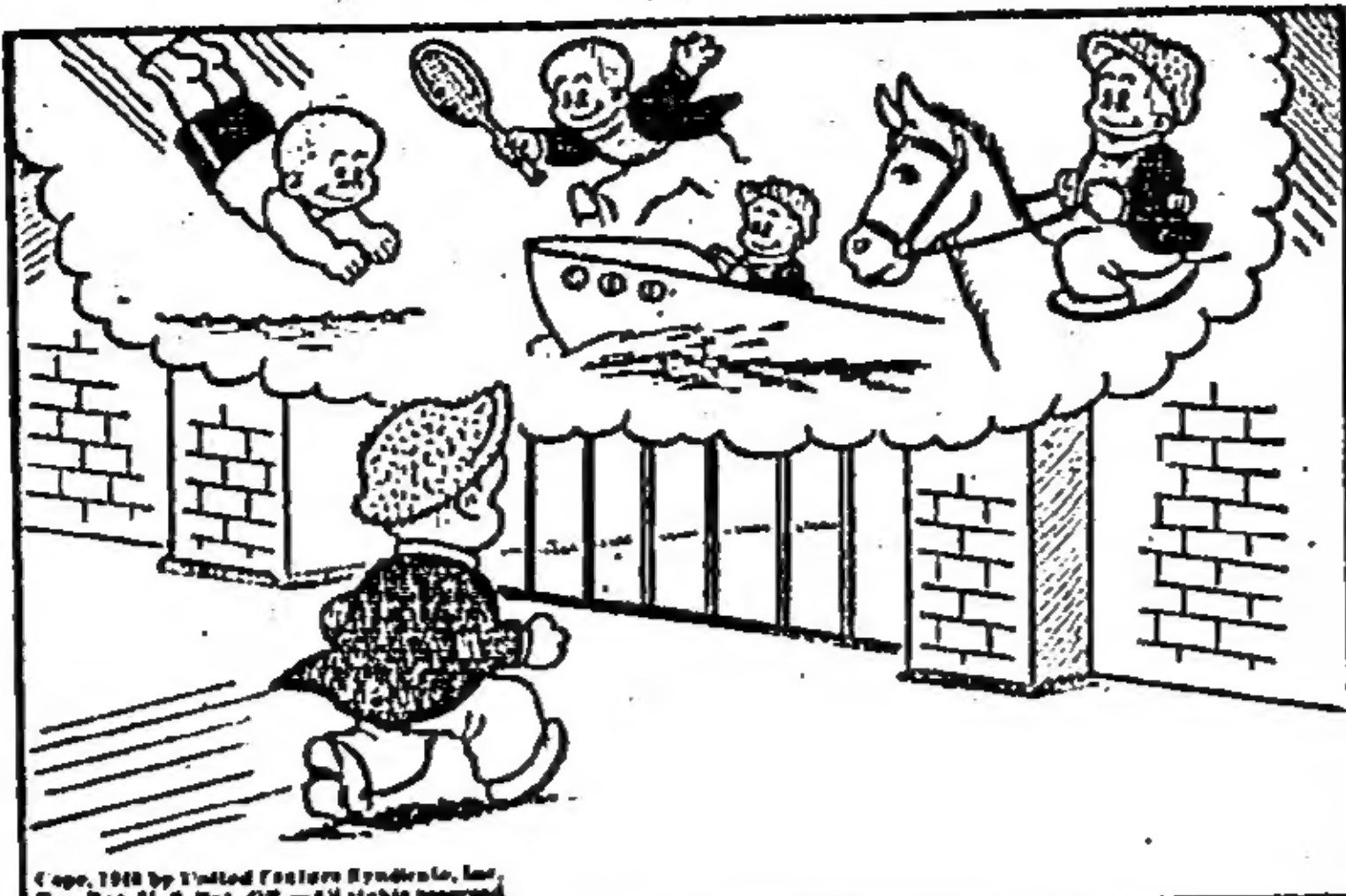
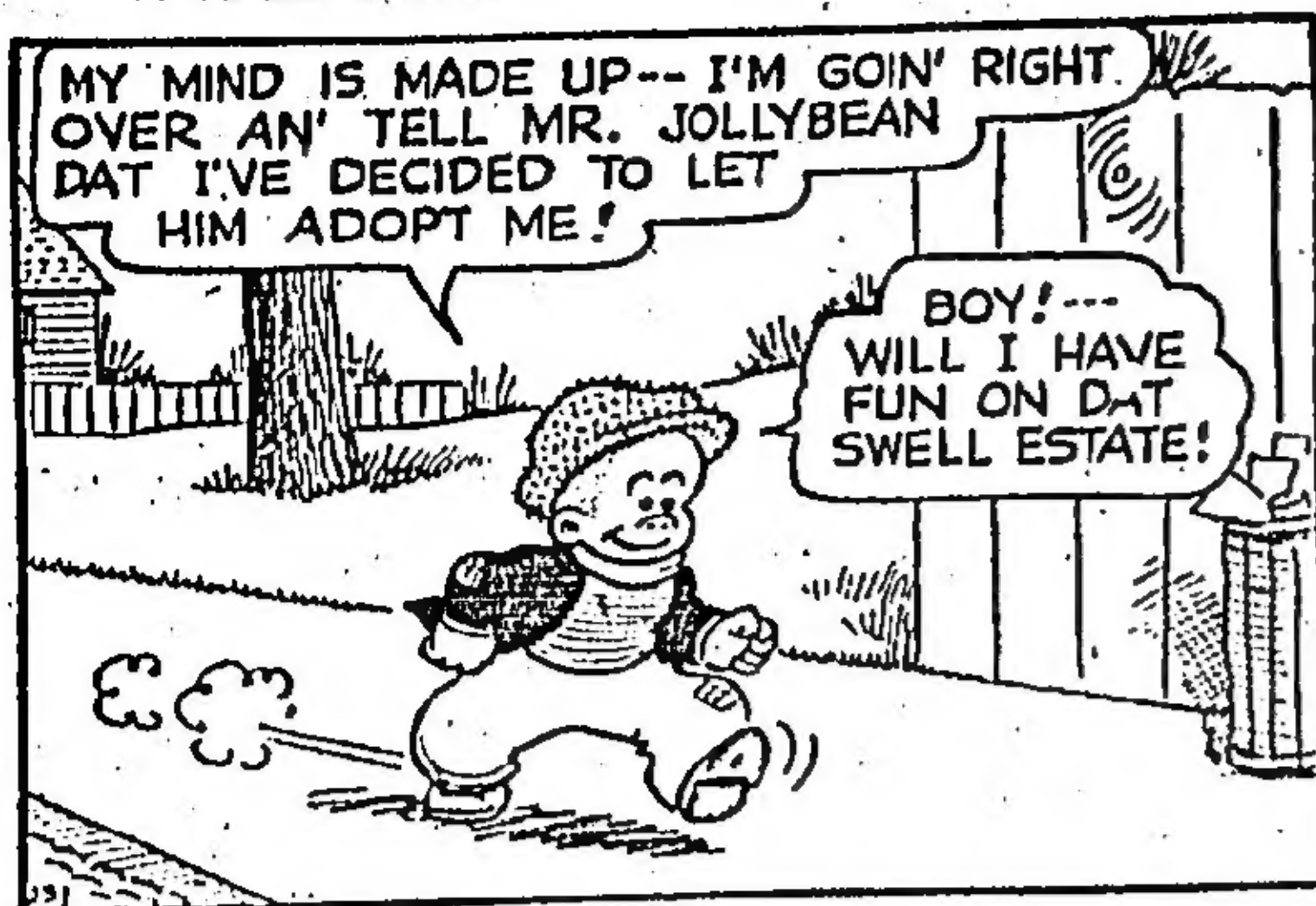
Training Course—Part II. The under-mentioned members of the Chinese Company will attend Company Headquarters for Part II of Training Course on Tuesday, April 30, at 8.30 p.m. Constable 1112 Lai Chak-po, 1113 Tai Kwok-ching, 1114 Kwok Wai-lam, 1115 Ip Shiu-ning, 1116 Wang Yung, 1117 Lai Yung, 1118 Mak Wai-fong, 1119 Lik George-poon, 1120 Chan Shu-sun, 1121 Lau Yung-ning and 1122 Ip Wai-keung.

Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Training Course—Part I. The following members of the Flying Squad will attend Flying Squad Headquarters on Wednesday, May 1, at 5.15 p.m. for Part I of Training Course—Constables 1123 M. Rahman, 1124 J. Khan, 1125 M. Rahman, 1126 J. Khan, 1127 M. Rahman, 1128 J. Khan, 1129 M. Rahman, 1130 J. Khan, 1131 M. Rahman, 1132 J. Khan, 1133 M. Rahman, 1134 J. Khan, 1135 M. Rahman, 1136 J. Khan, 1137 M. Rahman, 1138 J. Khan, 1139 M. Rahman, 1140 J. Khan, 1141 M. Rahman, 1142 J. Khan, 1143 M. Rahman, 1144 J. Khan, 1145 M. Rahman, 1146 J. Khan, 1147 M. Rahman, 1148 J. Khan, 1149 M. Rahman, 1150 J. Khan, 1151 M. Rahman, 1152 J. Khan, 1153 M. Rahman, 1154 J. Khan, 1155 M. Rahman, 1156 J. Khan, 1157 M. Rahman, 1158 J. Khan, 1159 M. Rahman, 1160 J. Khan, 1161 M. Rahman, 1162 J. Khan, 1163 M. Rahman, 1164 J. Khan, 1165 M. Rahman, 1166 J. Khan, 1167 M. Rahman, 1168 J. Khan, 1169 M. Rahman, 1170 J. Khan, 1171 M. Rahman, 1172 J. Khan, 1173 M. Rahman, 1174 J. Khan, 1175 M. Rahman, 1176 J. Khan, 1177 M. 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DIPPING INTO 1940 STATISTICS

NANCY



SWING KING TAKES BRIDE

1,000 GIRLS ASK FOR "DATES"

Disappointed In Men of Devon



SOMEWHERE IN DEVON. ONE THOUSAND eligible young women have come to the conclusion that it's a not-so-glorious Devon.

"Where's the romance?" they demand plaintively. "What's the matter with the young men—are they dumb?"

Because of the apparent scarcity of suitable boy friends this contingent of spinsters finds life dull these days.

ARTIE SHAW, the famous swing band leader and his film star bride, Lanna Turner. The two met some time ago while working on a M.G.M. lot.

They are on the staff of a big insurance company, and were evacuated to a South Devon town nearly four months ago.

A 19-year-old 'malcontent' said: "Dates with boy friends are almost unknown."

"We spend our spare time knitting furiously for the Services, throwing occasional 'hen' parties, and dancing with each other in our hotels."

Weather Talks

"Most of us have forgotten the thrill of being taken out for the evening."

Stella Thompson is blonde and frank. She said, "Even if the local lads were attractive, there are too few to go round."

Brunettes Cecile Jordan and Yvonne Roberts agreed.

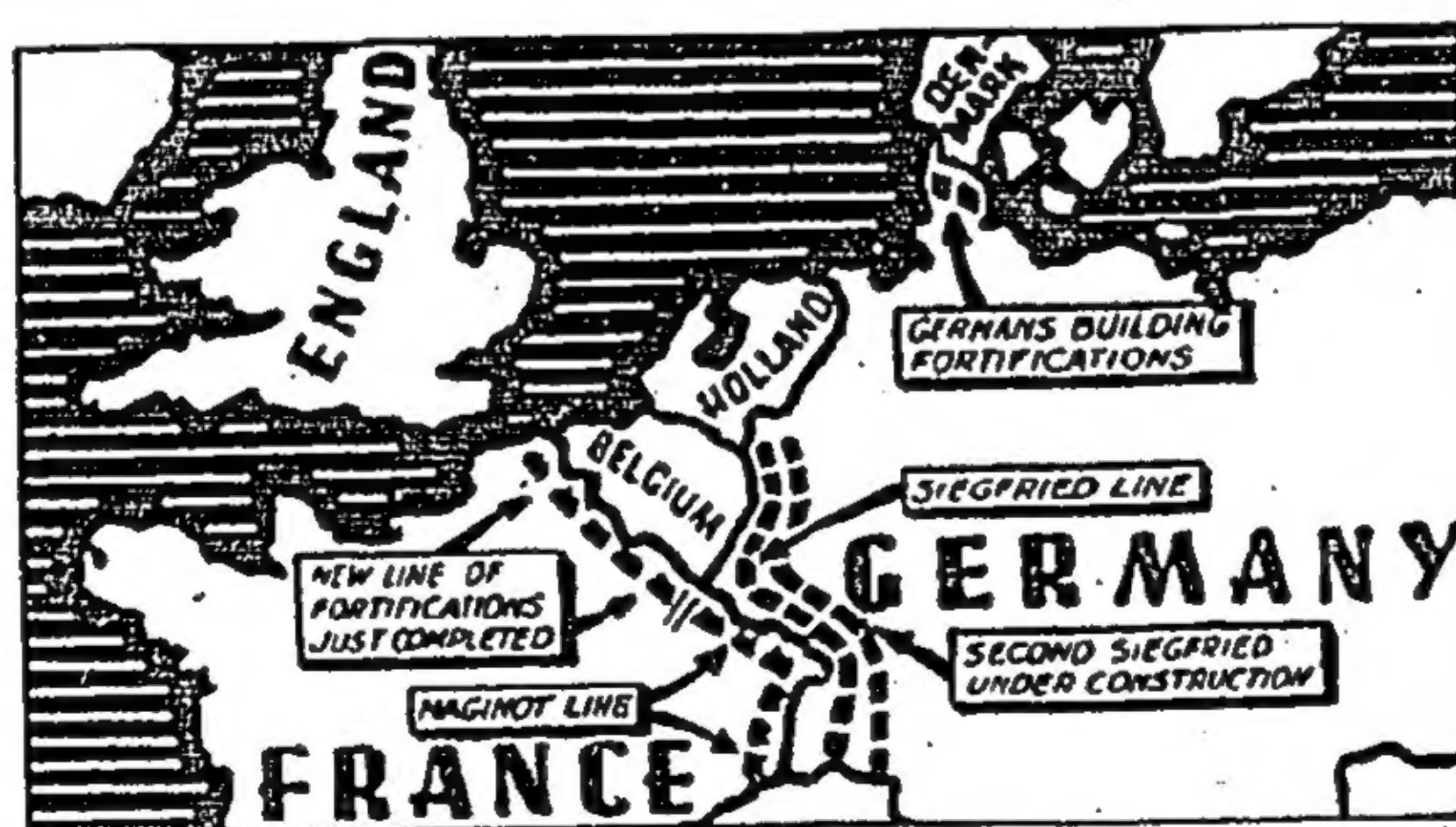
And 20-year-old Betty Scott added with much scorn, "The only thing they can talk about is weather."

I danced with some of the thousand. There was one man to about 20 women—and most of the men were over 40 and married. Only four were local residents.

Slightly hopeful note.—A big firm of underwear specialists has just transferred its head office staff to the town. Manpower: 100.

U.S.N. OFFICER DUE

Chungking, Apr. 29. Capt. Bradford Bartlett of the U.S.S. Tutuila is scheduled to leave Chungking on Tuesday for the United States, via Hongkong, to take up his new post there.—United Press.



FRANCE and Germany continue to fortify their frontiers. This map shows the latest phases of this activity. Work on the continuation of the Maginot Line along the Franco-Belgian frontier has now been completed.

Germany, it is learned, has started work on a defence line just south of the frontier with Denmark. A second "Siegfried Line" is being built, also, behind the present one along the frontier with France.

OPEN VERDICT ON "UNCLE ERIC"

An open verdict was returned at the inquest recently on Mr. Eric Fogg, 37-year-old music director of the B.B.C.'s Empire Service.

Mr. Fogg—"Uncle Eric"—who fell in front of a Tube train at Waterloo was to have been married recently.

By Ernie Bushmiller

CHURCHILL'S £1,000 SPY GAME

MR. CHURCHILL has invited seamen all over the world—and you if you think you can do it—to hunt out German warships and give news of enemy mines.

Here is a price-list of what the Admiralty is prepared to pay for accurate information about the Nazis' war at sea:

Warships—captured or sunk as a direct result of the information, up to ...	£1,000
Movements of enemy war vessels accurately reported, up to ...	£50
Position of moored or floating German mines, up to ...	£5
Mine washed ashore and recovered, up to ...	£1
Specially interesting (e.g., magnetic) mine, up to ...	£5
Flots, mine-sinkers, mine fragments, etc., if examination of them yields new knowledge, up to ...	£5

The rewards will be paid to anybody except Service personnel, whose official duty it is to report enemy activities. The amounts will be assessed by the Admiralty according to the value of the information received.

Raced Train To Dying Man

HERE is a thrilling story about two war heroes serving on the Home Front. They are Special Constables Harvey and Egland, of Exeter. Their resourcefulness and pluck were revealed recently.

They were out on patrol. People who had crossed a bridge over the Southern Railway main line reported having heard moans.

Huddled on Line Harvey ran to the bridge, shone his torch over the parapet, picked out in its rays a man huddled on the track.

He and Egland sprinted off along the way that led to the metals. A train pulled out of Exeter Central; they heard it gather speed, draw closer.

Down on the track they ran until their lungs seemed ready to burst. With seconds to spare they reached the man, held him between them, pressed close against the bridge wall.

Commented The train swept past them. But the man, Leonard Duart Seamark, a 59-year-old garage proprietor, was already dying.

A fall from the bridge had fatally injured him.

SKIPPER STAYED ALONE

WHEN the 1,562-ton Glasgow steamer Longships broke her back on a rock the crew put off in the ship's boats and stood by for nearly four hours.

Capt. D. MacLennan stayed on board alone, until a lifeboat arrived. The story was told, when the crew of twenty-seven landed at a South Coast port.

After the lifeboat had taken them ashore, they had transferred at once to another ship.

After surviving an attack by German planes on Sunday, the trawler Dromio, of Hull, came in collision with the Italian steamer Valentia, in the North Sea.

Another trawler, the Colonia, took her in tow, but after five hours' towing she sank.

Bombs All Round Her crew of 16 landed at a North-East port last night.

One of them said that last Sunday, when the trawler was returning to Hull from the fishing grounds, Nazi seaplanes dropped bombs all round the ship and also used machine-guns.

Damaged by an explosion, believed to have been caused by a mine off the North-East Coast, the 4,134-ton Glasgow steamer Gryfevale was towed into a North-East port recently.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says: Business reported was not of vast proportions, and prices are not too robust, but the spread was over a variegated selection.

Buyers H.K. Banks \$1,000 Bank of E. Asia \$74 Union Ins. \$400 Providents \$415

Liens \$215 Realities \$4.40 Telephones (Old) \$23.15 Telephones (New) \$10 Lane Crawford \$8.05 Wm Powell \$1

Entertainments \$7.10 Sellers Providents \$4.40 Electric \$23.15 Telephones (Old) \$23 Telephones (New) \$10.15

Docks Com. Rts. \$21.15 Hotels \$14.50 Lands \$20.50 Chinese Estates \$103

Trams \$17.45 China Light & Power (Old) \$7.00 Electric \$24.00 Telephones (Old) \$23.00

SHORTS & SLACKS

IN LINEN—COTTON DRILL, ROBE'NE—WHITE and NAVY ONLY ...



SLACKS FROM

\$10.50

SHORTS FROM

\$5.75

LADIES' SALON

LANE CRAWFORD'S

The House of Quality & Service

'But surely, just a scratch.'

Never neglect a scratch—however small. The moment the skin is broken a path for germs is opened. Use 'Dettol' at once. It is a weapon against infection. Yet for all its high germicidal efficiency, it is non-staining, non-poisonous, even pleasant to smell.

DETTOL

THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

Agents: Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd., Hong Kong

Dine at the Parisian Grill

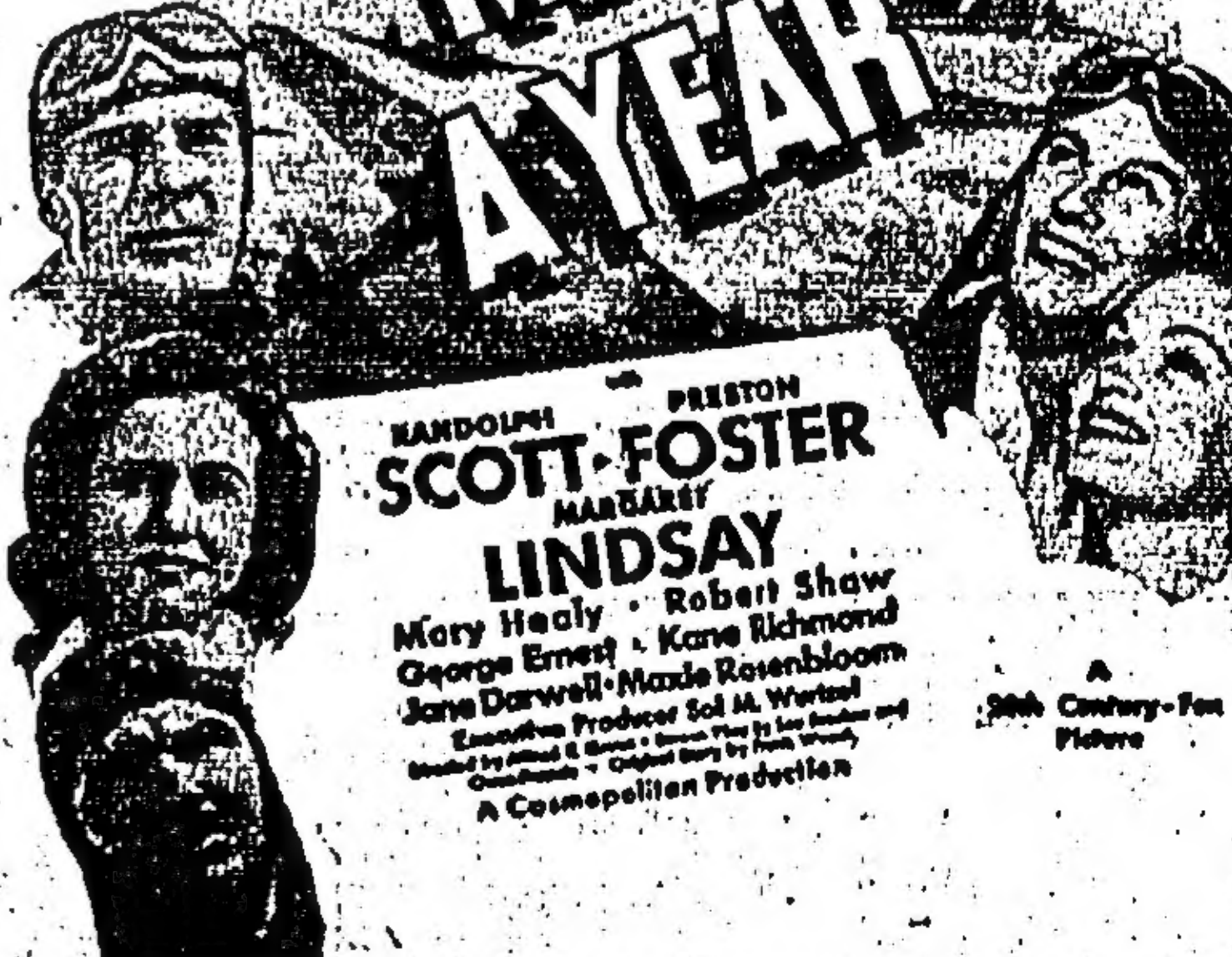
Good Food—Fine Wines DINNER & DANCE MUSIC

by The Blue Danube Trio Open till 1 a.m.

TO-MORROW AT THE KING'S

INTO THE SKIES... FOR LOVE AND GLORY!

20,000 MEN A YEAR



SCOTT-FOSTER LINDSAY

Merry Healy - Robert Shaw George Ernest - Kane Richmond Jane Crawford - Marie Rosambloom

A Cosmopolitan Production

SUNKIST

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FRUITS and VEGETABLES



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Sole Distributors W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.

KING'S

TO-DAY ONLY

AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.



THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES
 BASIL RATHBONE - NIGEL BRUCE - IDA LUPINO - ALAN MARSHALL
 TERRY KILBURN - GEORGE ZUCCO - HENRY STEPHENSON - E. E. CLIVE
 A 20th Century-Fox Picture
 ALSO
 TECHNICOLOR CARTOON
"NUTTY NET-WORK"
 And LATEST MOVIE TONE NEWSREEL:
 INVASION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY
 LATEST FROM WESTERN FRONT
 FINLAND SIGNING PEACE TREATY WITH SOVIETS
 FINNS EVACUATING FROM ZONES CEDED TO RUSSIA

TO - MORROW **"20,000 MEN A YEAR"**
 A 20th Century Fox Picture with Randolph Scott, Preston Foster, Margaret Lindsay

STAR THEATRE

HONGKONG DAILY AT 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.20 TEL 57795

TO-DAY ONLY



THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII
 Victor McLaglen in "FULL CONFESSION"
 An RKO-Radio Picture

MAJESTIC THEATRE

NATHAN ROAD KOWLOON TEL 57222

MATINEES: 20c-30c • EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
 THE SCREEN'S GREATEST STORY - ITS OWN!

THE ROMANCE OF HOLLYWOOD
 FROM BATHING BEAUTIES TO
 WORLD PREMIERES!

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S production of
HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE
 IN TECHNICOLOR

Starring
Alice Faye - Don Ameche

Also
 EDWARD BROMBERG - ALAN CURTIS
 STUART ERWIN - JED PROUTY
 BUSTER KEATON - DONALD MEEN
 GEORGE GIVOT - EDDIE COLLINS
 Directed by IRVING CUMMINGS

A heart-warming
 drama of today,
 filled with 1001 thrill-
 ing yesterday! The
 most brilliant new
 tale in enter-
 tainment!

TO-MORROW
 A Re-issue of The Great "Old Favourite"
 CLARK GABLE
 JEANETTE McDONALD in **"SAN FRANCISCO"**
 A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Super-Production

Dine, Wine & Dance
 at
CHANTECLER
 176-179 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Tel. 50021.

OFFICER, 19, FIGHTS DEATH ON TO THE FRONT

Searched
 For His Arm

A COTTON porter who, when his arm was cut off by a tram in a black-out accident, started looking for his missing arm, was awarded £1,750 damages at Liverpool Assizes recently.

He was John Thompson, aged 56, of Alfred-street, Liverpool, and he sued Liverpool Corporation for negligence.

"After I had been knocked down by the tram," said Thompson, "I remember getting up and looking for my arm."

Married Just Before Going To Front

PARIS.

AS France's youngest officer, nineteen-year-old Jean Meyneng, lay fatally wounded in an ambulance near an outpost of the Maginot Line, his commanding officer pinned the Croix de Guerre on his uniform.

He whispered, too, that the Government had also telegraphed an order for him to be made a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

The official report says that Second-Lieutenant Meyneng displayed "admirable courage and sangfroid" when the outpost of which he was

in command was heavily attacked on April 4. Seriously wounded at the very beginning of the engagement, he persisted in directing the defence, and continued to encourage his men until the enemy had been completely repulsed. Before leaving for the Maginot Line a few weeks ago Jean Meyneng married Miss Mayette Bauch, granddaughter of a well-known French poet.

Germany Living Off Fat of Czechs' Land

The writer of the accompanying dispatch has just completed an extensive tour of the province of Bohemia-Moravia to assess conditions in the former Czechoslovakia, now under German rule.

By Joseph C. Harsch

BERLIN.—Solid hams and great bundles of all kinds of food showing through the windows of passenger trains arriving in Berlin from Prague are the current symbol of the economic asset Germany gained for its war effort against the Allies when it took Bohemia and Moravia.

These particular hams, which porters handle almost with awe, do not, of course, in themselves go very far to feed Germany's millions. They are merely the rewards which Germans enjoy who have business in the Protectorate or who obtain much envied permissions to visit Prague on free days.

Unseen in the passenger stations is the steady stream of supplies of all kinds moving into Germany from what once was Czechoslovakia and what still is one of Germany's richest provinces.

Germany can put down on its balance sheet for the Protectorate many valuable credits against one debit item and find an immensely valuable net gain from ownership of the best part of former Czechoslovakia.

Troops Balance

The debit item is the military force which must be maintained, since the removal of troops would undoubtedly result in an immediate Czech uprising against the German regime. But this is not necessarily a heavy debit.

All troops must go to rest in billets periodically after front-line service. The Protectorate becomes in effect a luxury rest area for troops whose service is considered particularly meritorious. The region is therefore no drain on forces available for the Western Front.

A large proportion of the troops one sees in Prague are storm troopers, not regulars. Further, no large number of troops is essential to the retention of the Protectorate so long as German arms elsewhere are undamaged. Even if all the rumours are true of the number of rifles and machine guns hidden by the Czechs before the German occupation, the fact still remains that the Czechs have no means of challenging troops supplied with tanks and heavy artillery.

The Czechs themselves believe, rightly or wrongly, that Prague is ringed with German siege guns able to blow the city to shreds in short order at the first sign of revolt. The Czechs are far from ready as yet to sacrifice their beloved Capital for a futile rising, and they have had ample opportunity to look down the barrels of German guns.

Possession of the Protectorate which has a normal net food surplus is a great help to Germany which has a normal food deficit. This Czech surplus is being considerably enhanced by drastic reduction in the normal Czech food consumption by ration cards which are now being applied to restaurants.

Elimination of nonessential imports obviates the necessity of exports in exchange for further increasing the food surplus available to Germany.

At the moment Germany is not making full use of the Czech industrial potential but rather is holding it in reserve. With enforced lower consumption of all consumer goods through the German-controlled area, actually the demand is insufficient to keep all industrial plants both in Germany and in the Protectorate operating full time.

German factories get the preference for existing business, and all raw material reserves are being conserved for the future. As a result there are many idle plants in the Protectorate.

But Czech shoe firms, is expected to exhaust its leather reserves by March. The glove industry is finish-

ed. Textile mills average about half time. But the plant capacity remains as a valuable asset available to Germany within the limits of the ability of German economy to supply the raw materials.

Czech man power, unusable in the German Army, constitutes a major economic asset which is beginning to be utilized. The number of Czechs publicly registered as having gone to Germany for work is about 50,000. But estimates of those unregistered would indicate that a total of probably 100,000 Czechs already are working in Germany.

A new law makes any unemployed Czech and his tools subject to the call of German labour authorities for use anywhere at their discretion. It means Germany will be able to utilize the full reserve of Czech unemployment whenever necessary.

"Yes, Zur", Says The Cockney

Evacuation Plays Tricks
With Accents

LONDON.—The young cockney who had been evacuated to Somerset said "Zur" and the effect on his puzzled parents would be comparable to a New York eastside merchant suddenly hearing his off-spring say "you-all."

It will literally be a wise father who understands his own son if the "duration" of this war approaches that of the last and scholars predict that the great mass migrations from danger areas will permanently affect the English of England.

The cockneys of London are mixing with the villagers of Cornwall and Devon. The "pubic school" accent has become a familiar sound in quaint English villages of the shires where only the local accent was known.

Never Seen Countryside

Many of the poorer city dwellers had never seen the countryside until they were evacuated. Likewise many country dwellers had never been to London. Their accents, and Britain's "almost as many as old churches," made them foreigners.

"Hark at me talking to I!" says the young Londoner to his astonished parents who have come down to the countryside of Dorsetshire to visit him. Its dialect accent is a queer speech of Dorset and Somerset that he has picked up.

Likewise the youngsters of Dorset are confounding their parents with "Gawblimey" and "Nark it" brought from Lambeth in London by the visitors. They know now that an "Up and down" is a quarrel to a Cockney and he knows now that if you "feel wished" in Dorset you don't feel well.

Of all the evacuation areas Wales probably will have the most profound effect upon its young visitors. Already the liquid lift appears in their speech and they use "go over by train" in Welsh as fluid as any native.

NORWAY DETERMINED Government Declaration Thanks Allies

Hamar, Apr. 20.

The war shall last until the usurpers have been hurled out of the country and Norway is again free, says a declaration by the Government. It thanks the British, French and Polish Governments for their aid and says that together these Governments are fighting against tyranny which violates international law and seeks to subvert small nations. The Norwegian Government trusts that law and liberty will be victorious in the end.

The declaration says that the German onslaught must have been prepared long in advance since the Germans invaded Norway simultaneously at several points.

Wanted Good Food 2 Germans Risk Lives To Become Prisoners

CAIRO.

AFTER weeks of suffering and high adventure, two German sailors, neither of whom is yet 20, have achieved their ambition—they are on their way to a British prison camp at Malta.

When war broke out the German freighters in which they were serving took refuge in the Italian port of Massawa, on the Red Sea, and has stayed there ever since.

Bored by their confinement and by the limited attractions of the little Eritrean town, and lured by stories which had filtered through of the good treatment and good food given interned Germans at Malta, the two boys decided to take the captain's jolly boat, and set out for the nearest Allied shore.

Luck Was Out

They managed to equip the boat with a few provisions and a compass, and in spite of their ignorance of navigation and geography, set sail in the middle of the night.

Sixteen days later—after endless battering by wind and waves in the Red Sea—they turned up on the coast of Saudi Arabia.

A patrol took them to Jeddah, where they were fed and cared for until the effects of long exposure had worn off.

But their saga was not ended, for Saudi Arabia is not, as they thought, a belligerent country, but neutral. Their boat was well provisioned and repaired, and these escorted by the local police beyond the three-mile limit in the hope and belief that it would be picked up by a British or French warship.

Found By Navy

It was not until several weeks later, however, that they appeared far to the north off Suez, where their courage and endurance met with the reward for which they had hoped. Naval patrols picked them up and they were sent to an internment camp.

"Now," one said, "we can play football every day and eat as well as we could wish."

It is a fact that prisoners in this part of the world are treated magnificently. As one of their guards said to-day: "We don't exactly have to kiss them good-night, but I expect to find it in Orders any day now."

ADAM STARTS A WAR AT HOME

LONDON, (UP).—There is war between sculptor Jacob Epstein and Charles Stafford, who bought the sensational three-ton Epstein masterpiece "Adam" and is making a fortune showing it in side shows. Stafford who was reputed to have bought the statue for £27,000 plans to take Adam to the United States, insuring for £20,000 against sub-marine—and to make £100,000 out of its exhibition there.

He has already made as much as £1,000 in one day, showing it at Blackpool, since when it has been on view in London roads.

Epstein who says that Stafford paid £270 for the statue is furious over the suggestion. Says he resented it being shown at Blackpool and still more resents it being shown in New York where he was born. He considers it a vulgar display.

The statue on show has to be heavily guarded, as one vessel with a chisel could destroy 90 per cent of the sensationalism in ten seconds.

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MAGAZINE PAGE

How BRITAIN is MEETING the MENACE of the MINES



IT was pitch dark on the wharf the minesweeping trawlers were moored.

The wharf was slippery with ice and still smelt of fish. But instead of barrels of cod-liver oil, all the paraphernalia of minesweeping, and buoys and sinkers and coils of wire, were heaped up under the sheds.

Looking eastward from the deck of one of these trawlers, I saw the dawn coming through a cobweb of shrouds and rattles that glistened with hoar frost. The trawlers were packed together in the basin like sheep in a pen, and the smoke from their funnels rolled away in sooty black clouds. What sounds there were came from below—shovels scraping on the stockhold plates, and the clang of a furnace door. Presently an unfamiliar ob-

ject in the stern caught my eye and in a minute or two when the light grew stronger I saw what it was. Right aft, where normally the ensign staff stepped, was a Christmas tree.

I felt that it was symbolic of something, apart from being a reminder of recent festivity, and while I was ruminating about it the siren tooted three times and we began to elbow our way stern first out of the jam. We were the first out and as we glided clear the skipper of the adjoining trawler a few feet away grinned at us. We were going to spend the day together, his little ship and ours, yoked together by a magnetic mine, rather than they will do the detouring. The impact mine is moored to the bottom by a sinker and length of wire. It is detonated by a ship striking one of the horns projecting from it. I will describe presently the counter measures employed against these mines.

GERMAN mines are roughly of two types. The magnetic mine which lies on the bottom, and the impact mine. The magnetic mine doesn't require to be struck to detonate. It explodes when a ship passes into its magnetic field. Counter measures against this type of mine consist in substituting a magnet for a ship and trailing it over the mine between two trawlers, both of which are heeled rather fervently that the magnet, rather than they will do the detouring. The impact mine is moored to the bottom by a sinker and length of wire. It is detonated by a ship striking one of the horns projecting from it. I will describe presently the counter measures employed against these mines.

It was daylight when we reached the open sea. A grey day with a wind out of the north-east as sharp and cruel as broken glass. The little trawlers lifted their bows to the swell and threw the spray over their shoulders. Occasionally a wave flopped inboard and sluiced across the deck. Everybody wriggled into life-belts and tied the laps very carefully, without comment.

The skipper had spent the last war minesweeping. Thirty-five years he had spent in trawlers, fishing and minesweeping. He was a build, clean-shaven man, husky as a crow, and had a secret contempt for Admiralty charts. He confided to me that the soundings were mostly wrong inside the 40-fathom line. He was the type that I imagine finds his way about the fishing banks by smelling the lead, and some mysterious sixth sense. He confided many things to me on our way to the sweeping grounds: amongst others that he had eaten an entire bottle of cough lozenges during the night. They failed to cure his huskiness, he said, and made him feel very queer.

WELL, we reached the channel at length and slowed down. Our companion sweeper came plunging up on our quarter and we veered a grass line to her which she picked up, and shackled a wire to it. This we hauled inboard, connected it to our sweep wire and paid it out astern again. As the wire was paid out, various contraptions were shackled to it at intervals and finally the two trawlers started off abreast of each other, the submerged sweep towing between them. It all sounds very simple and straight-forward as I have described it. Actually it was a magnificent bit of co-ordinate team work and seamanship. The trawlers pitched and rolled and the icy spray drifted over them. The man at the winch, with a bright-blue balacava helmet on his head and a cigarette in the corner of his mouth, controlled the wire miraculously, checking it to a foot when it was necessary to shackle on some appendage. He had the lives of everybody on that heaving deck in his hands, over and over again, scores of times during the day. The mate working on the shackles with a marlin-spike had bare hands scarred all over with old gashes and streaked with blood from new ones. Once the spike slipped or was jerked from his numb fingers and went overboard. Somebody handed him another; he put out his hand for it automatically, in silence. There were scarcely any orders except in the customary undertones. Nobody got in anybody's way or was at a loss in any emergency. There are times when a wife can behave like a mad python and be rather more dangerous. Every man on deck had handled wires from childhood, knew exactly what to do without being told, and did it.

Then we settled down to sweep. I should describe the operation, from a spectator's point of view, as a rather blood-curdling boredom. Up and down the channel we went, with the waiting gulls for company. Every half-hour or so the cook staggered round with mugs of tea—hot sweet tea the colour of mahogany. He owned a small puppy which lived contentedly among seaboard feet and relish-

ed match stalks above all forms of nourishment.

WHEN we came to the end of our beat the Lieutenant jerked the siren lanyard and the other trawler slowed down, eased her helm over and round we came. She kept perfect station on us all day. There was no signalling except the foot on the siren at the turn. The Group Leader jerked his head at our sister trawler and made the same remark each time we steamed on the course. 'You're a good lad!' he said.

We passed the day yarning. The men stood bulked on the lee side of the upper deck, smoking and watching the sea. They were all fishermen from Stornoway and Peterhead, Hartlepool, Shields, Grimsby, Lowestoft. They had no illusions about their job. The week before a trawler had gone up and there was one survivor. Of the upper deck, the ship not a trace was found. They saw it happen. Yet they were undismayed; soft-spoken, gentle-mannered men, just carrying on with their job, supremely efficient. It is difficult to put into words what England owes them.

Well, the light began to fall so we hauled in our sweep and went bucketing home in the dusk. Our Christmas tree lifted against the sky at one moment and then showed up against the broken water astern. When we got in we reported the channel swept and apparently clear of mines.

Next morning I went off in a different trawler to the southward, where there was a known minefield—moored impact mines, the horned variety. This field was being cleared by fleet sweepers towing what are known as 'orpheus' sweeps. This is a cigar-shaped arrangement with a flag on it towed from the sweeper. A board called a kite attached to the wire keeps the orpheus out on the quarter of the towing ship and the wire is weighted so that its curve intercepts the mooring wire of the mine and cuts it. The mine, released from its sinker, then floats to the surface. Occasionally it explodes in the sweep. The sweepers steam in echelon—that is to say on each other's quarter—with the bows of the second ship following the leader's orpheus flag, and so on down the line. They start at the edge of the minefield and sweep backwards and forwards on the principle of a bacon slicer, carving off a slice of the minefield each time. A couple of trawlers followed behind, one drops down buoys—buoys with flags secured to sinkers by wire—to mark the edge of the swept section. The other sinks the mines as they appear on the surface, and picks up the buoys when they are no longer required.

THIS trawler I was in was commanded by a skipper whose father was the first mine-sweeper to put to sea in that area in the last war. The son was the first in the present war. Our job was primarily to drop buoys along the swept edge of the minefield astern of the sweepers. We started in the dawn, and an hour or two later the mines began bobbing up ahead of us. 'Two mines bearing go and so, sink and return to harbour.' Well, we found, when we got there that there were three of the beastly things, and the sun was setting. Everybody grabbed a rifle. The Lewis gunner, who had been driving a confectionery delivery van four months ago, opened fire on the nearest mine. Provided you puncture it with sufficient rifle bullets and don't happen to hit one of the horns, a mine sinks without exploding. It was like shooting at a glass ball bobbing on a jet of water at a fair. The trawler rolled, the mine appeared and disappeared in the waves 200 yards away. The Volunteer Reserve signaller and the gunner sank the first. Then the skipper got his eye in and did some pretty shooting. The sun sank lower and disappeared. The mine followed suit and cheer! The last one was a race against the gathering darkness. But at length it bobbed more sluggishly. Then only one horn projected devilishly from a wave-crest. The Lewis gun fired one burst and it vanished.

BLACK SEA NEWS REEL

Rumania, controlling Danubian outlet to Black Sea, and disturbed by rumours of revived Russian claims, to Bessarabia, watches Soviet Turkish manoeuvres fearfully.

Odessa: Russia's Black Sea naval air base and most important port for export of petroleum to Far Eastern Soviet army.

Turkey resists Russian pressure to close Dardanelles (already reformed by Turks) to foreign warships, wishes for treaty securing relations with Russia yet compatible with Anglo-French commitments.



Italy works to form neutral Balkan bloc under Italian influence, withdraws troops from Greek-Albanian frontier to reassure Greece.

Dodecanese Islands, ceded to Italy by Turkey by Treaty of Lausanne, 1923, form naval air base for potential operations in Near East, but are vulnerable to Turkish attack.

Dotted line across Black Sea shows quickest route for Soviet oil from Baku to Germany via Danube. Hence Soviet anxiety to keep Black Sea neutral.

NO longer can Turkey be dismissed lightly as "The Sick Man of Europe." To-day, powerful and as united as any Power in Europe, she holds a key position in the fateful game of power politics.

But this key position has dangers as well as advantages, and certain of the dangers are seen in the delays in the negotiations now taking place in Moscow between M. Saracoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, and M. Molotov, the Soviet Prime Minister.

Why is the Black Sea (over 700 miles long and nearly 400 miles wide) so important to Russia? The map above shows the factors which help to keep this inland sea one of the most important strategic points in Europe.

First, Russia must guard these vital lines of communication between her two ports, Odessa and Baku, and the Mediterranean, the Danube and the Far East. Once loose in the Black Sea, foreign submarines could do untold damage to Russian shipping, and warships with the aid of aircraft could possibly destroy the Baku oil fields behind Batum.

But such ships could only pass into the Black Sea through the narrow, 40-mile channel of the Dardanelles, which joins the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. And the guns of Turkey dominate the Dardanelles.

But Turkey, watching and countering the southward drive of the German-Italian axis, needs Anglo-French backing, and the price of that backing is the opening of the Black Sea to the Anglo-French fleets in time of war. That is Turkey's dilemma.

ROOKIES, 'SHUN!

by Will Shebbeare

TO-MORROW I go to join the Army. And in the nick of time there arrives for review a shilling booklet "Full of advice and hints for young soldiers."

I say "In the nick of time" because I understand from this booklet that my fellow-soldiers will talk a language of their own. And how without this booklet I could have understood a word of what they will be saying I cannot for the life of me tell.

Quite a large part of this booklet is taken up with a dictionary of this language. There are entries in it like:

Flying trapeze. Cheese.
Corp. Form of familiar address to a friendly corporal.
D.A. Damn all. Self-explanatory.
Dekko Look.
Gaspator . . . Gas mask.
P.B.I. . . . The Infantry's name for itself.
Sugar Money.

ALL manner of advice for the timid recruit is crammed into these 96 pages. It will take some living up to:

"The army hates a slacker or a slummock."
"Do not choose a bed next to the N.C.O. or the stove—both these positions sometimes become a source of jealousy."

"Trust your officer and if any trouble should arise and you have

a reasonable explanation by all means give it. If you have none, own up like a man."

"A fatigue lasts but for a day but at any rate provides a change from the monotony of parade duties."

"Certainly in ordinary civilian life you would not be able to devote as much time and attention to such games and athletics in general as you can now."

"Wear two pairs of socks."
"Leave sick parade alone as far as possible."

THERE is some extremely helpful advice about how to recognise an officer in the blackout—

"You must be guided by his hearing, for it is a fact that the possession of the King's Commission gives a certain air or swagger readily distinguishable by the army man."

"There may be two brothers, one a gorgeous Sergeant-Major and the other humble Second-Lieutenant, but there is still some subtle difference. Shall we say one has the 'spit' and the other the 'polish'?"

SERIOUSLY, this book, *Soldiers in Training*, by Solderman (Frederick Warner and Co.), is really very helpful. I feel reassured by having read it, and the thousands of other young soldiers who will be called up this week with me will find it worth buying.

All the same, I shall burn it before I set off for the barracks. If I were seen there with such a book I should be ragged unmercifully.

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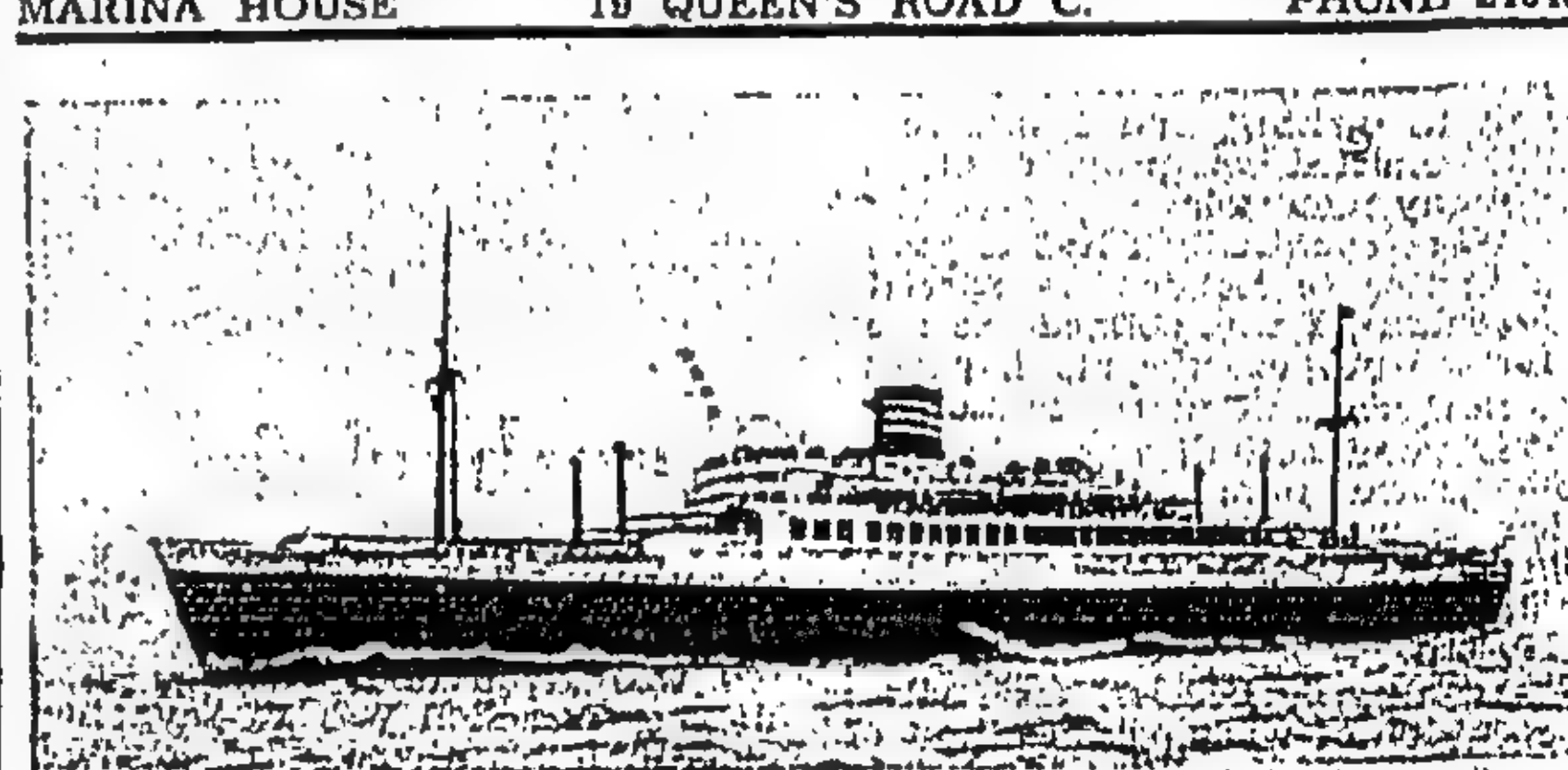
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Chamberlain meets Hitler and Goering threatens that if there is war— 'LONDON WILL BE IN RUINS'

● Negotiations in the Sudeten crisis—the origins of which were described yesterday—dragged on at Prague throughout the summer of 1938.

When, in July, deadlock was reached, the British Government sent Lord Runciman to act as independent mediator.

But before that mission could reach a settlement the next Nazi Party Rally was being held at Nuremberg, and Hitler was making a speech that "set a torch to the Sudeten lands."

Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin until the outbreak of war, reveals to-day more secrets of those dramatic days.

I AM, personally, not likely to forget in a hurry my second visit to Nuremberg in 1938, cooped up for five days in the diplomatic train, without privacy and practically without means of communication. I was already feeling very unwell at the time of a malady which was to put me hors de combat for four months in the winter, sleep at night in a wagon-lit compartment was hardly possible, and rest during the day there was none. I had left Berlin on the night of Tuesday, September 6, meaning to stop a mere thirty-six hours. In the event I stopped five full days.

Wrote notes on "thriller" pages

A railway train scarcely lends itself to writing, and I had foolishly omitted to provide myself with any materials. When eventually I had to send a letter to London by special aeroplane, I was obliged to use for the purpose the blank pages torn from some old newspapers. My vocal notes were, on the other hand, immense. I had two long conversations with Goering, three with Goebbels, one or two with Ribbentrop, two or three with Neurath.

I conveyed, besides, an endless succession of warnings to a host of other Nazi personalities of scarcely lesser note, the cumulative effect of which, since talking there was almost the equivalent of broadcasting, I hoped would be useful. To all except Hitler, with whom I merely exchanged banalities in the midst of my colleagues, my remarks were the same.

"If Germany makes an aggressive attack on Czechoslovakia, France is in honour bound to come to the aid of the Czechs, and if France is engaged in a defeat, Great Britain will inevitably be drawn in also."

I felt that the most immediate matter of importance was so to impress this on the German minds that Hitler, in the big political speech which he was to make at the end of the Congress, would think twice and would not adopt therein an attitude from which afterwards he could not recede. It was indeed clear from the beginning that Hitler himself was determined to refuse any political contact with the foreigners.

At the diplomatic reception my French colleague, Francois Poncet, as senior member of the diplomatic body, had tentatively sought his



views by referring to the fall of the political situation.

Hitler had curiously replied that weather forecasts were always wrong and turned the subject.

He was in the midst of his whole Nazi army and after May 21 he was not for a moment going to allow it to be thought that he was subject to any further external dictation.

It was my absolute conviction then, and with the enlightenment of time it was even more so, that he would have declined on the ground of all his other numerous engagements to receive me if I had asked for a special audience.

Also, if I had given him through Ribbentrop any official warning—which must have become public property—the effect would have been to drive him right off the deep end, and would have made an immediate aggression on Czechoslovakia unavoidable.

The idea of a public warning to be given by me to Hitler at Nuremberg, which was seriously considered by His Majesty's Government was accordingly dropped at my insistence to the above effect.

But the most that can be said about Hitler's speech at Nuremberg was that it did not actually slam the door finally on a peaceful solution.

It was truculent and aggressive; it claimed self-determination for the Sudetenland and promised them Germany's full support, but it set no time-limit and demanded no plebiscite.

Nevertheless, it set the torch to the inflammable material in the Sudeten lands, and was the signal for an outburst of demonstrations, rioting and serious disturbances.

The Czechs replied with martial law, and Hitler retorted by abandoning the Carlsbad points as no longer sufficient.

In these circumstances, the Prime Minister set into operation his plan for personal contact with Hitler, and shortly after my return to Berlin I received instructions to arrange it accordingly.

I did so through Ribbentrop, and Hitler at once agreed.

There was, however, no time to consider counter proposals, and the Prime Minister left London at eight-thirty on the morning of the fifteenth and reached the Munich aerodrome four hours later.

I had myself left Berlin by train the evening before and had arrived at breakfast-time in Munich, where there were certain hurried details as regards ciphering and typing to be arranged with Mr. Corvill, the Consul-General there.

The British plane did the journey quicker than was anticipated, and I was at the aerodrome barely five or ten minutes before it landed.

Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Sir Horace Wilson, who accompanied him, had ever flown before, and I was a little nervous how they might have stood the journey. I need not have been.

Mr. Chamberlain stepped out of the machine looking remarkably fresh and quite imperturbable. In reply to some comment of mine, he said, "I'm tough and wiry."



The Premier arriving at Munich. With him is Ribbentrop.

causing him much extra trouble and worry, as well as rendering the procedure of conversations a deus subsequently impossible.

New meeting arranged

I have always regretted this, as Ribbentrop's interventions were never helpful and often the reverse.

At the later interviews Sir Horace Wilson was always present, and myself sometimes, while Kierkegaard (of the British Embassy) acted as British interpreter and took records of the meetings.

In the course of the first conversation, which lasted for three hours, Hitler made it clear that the only terms on which he could agree to a peaceful solution by agreement was on the basis of the acceptance of the principle of self-determination.

The Prime Minister finally accepted that principle for himself, and undertook to consult his Cabinet and to endeavour to secure its consent to it, and likewise that of the French and Czech Governments.

Hitler, for his part, declared his readiness to discuss thereafter ways and means, and undertook to meet Mr. Chamberlain again at a date to be agreed upon, between them.

The Prime Minister accordingly left by air for London again on the following morning.

Lord Runciman was recalled from Prague for consultation, and the French Premier and Monsieur Bonnet were invited to London on September 18.

Hitler suggests private talk

A bare half hour's grace was there accorded us before we left again in a fleet of motor-cars for the drive of some twenty minutes up the mountain to the Berghof.

There Hitler, surrounded by General Keitel and a few other members of his immediate entourage, received the Prime Minister on the top of the small flight of steps which led to the entrance of his unpretentious mountain fastness.

The first item on the programme was ten, which was served in a semi-circle before the fireplace, situated opposite the great window of the reception room looking across the mountains to Salzburg.

After twenty minutes of desultory conversation, the Chancellor suggested to the Prime Minister that they might begin their talk and they disappeared, together with the reliable interpreter, Dr. Schmidt, into Hitler's study.

The rest of us remained to sit and talk together in the reception room for the next three hours. Hitler's personal staff did their best to feed and entertain us, but it was a wet and misty September evening and even the distraction of looking out of the window at the view was denied us.

On the other hand there was a constant influx of German Press telegrams about incidents in the Sudeten lands.

One, I remember, reported that forty Germans had been killed in a clash somewhere with Czech gendarmes.

A British observer, of whom there were already a number in Czechoslovakia, and who was immediately sent to verify the facts of the case, subsequently ascertained that there had, in fact, been one death.

It was a typical example of the method of exaggeration and actual falsification of news which was followed by the German Press at that time and has been ever since it had been my idea that it would be best for the Prime Minister and Hitler to have their meeting alone and not in the company of Ribbentrop, as would have been inevitable if Mr. Chamberlain had been accompanied by Sir Horace Wilson or myself.

It was so arranged, but in the event this was unfortunate, as, thanks to Ribbentrop and contrary to normal usage, the interpreter's record of the conversation was never communicated to the Prime Minister, thereby

be very few Czechs left alive and little of London left standing." He then proceeded to give me fairly accurate details of the numbers of modern anti-aircraft guns which we possessed at the time, as well as of the unpreparedness of England's air defences generally.

He also mentioned, as was doubtless true at the time, that the German air force was numerically superior to those of Britain, France, Belgium and Czechoslovakia combined.

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R. A. CAMIDGE, Manager.

Goering talks of our defences

Mr. Neville Chamberlain loyally executed his side of the bargain and even more since His Majesty's Government and the French Government agreed to persuade the Czechoslovak Government, in the cause of peace and the maintenance of the vital interests of Czechoslovakia herself, not only to grant self-determination, but to cede without plebiscite to the Reich all the Sudeten areas in which the population was over fifty per cent. German.

In the meantime, however, the internal situation in Czechoslovakia after Berchtesgaden, had gone from bad to worse.

Thousands of Sudeten refugees had begun to pour over the frontier, many undoubtedly at Nazi instigation, but some also out of real fear of being caught, in the event of war, between two fires.

Ultimately, there were about 250,000 of these unfortunate people in Germany.

The able-bodied were enrolled as "free Corps" and started to raid back from Czechoslovakia. The casualty lists began to mount up.

The Hodza Government resigned and was succeeded by a Government of national concentration at Prague led by General Sirovy.

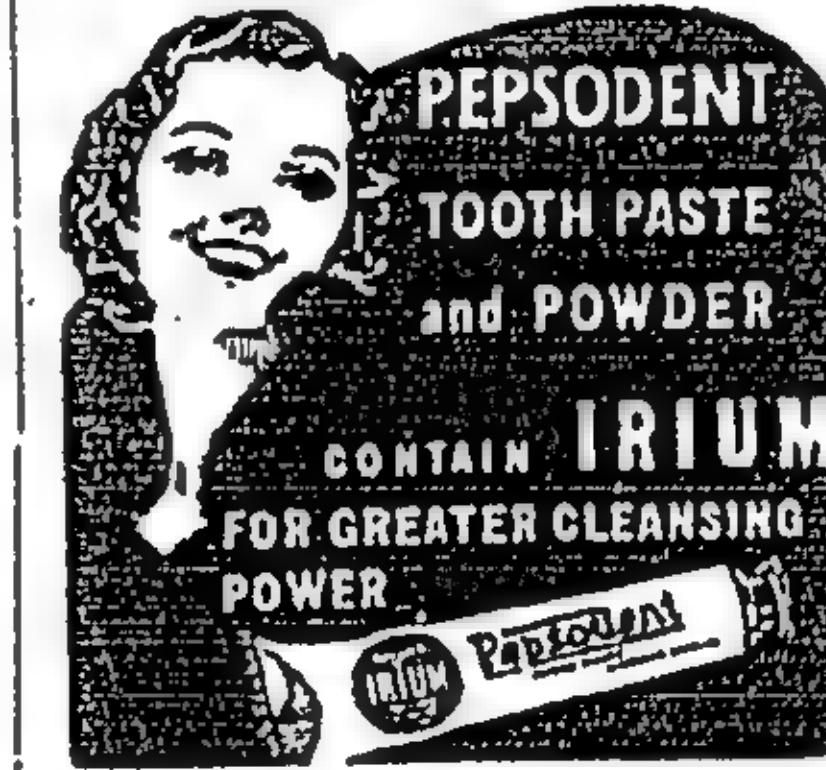
A Press campaign of unprecedented violence was set loose in Germany and the Poles and Hungarians joined in the hunt.

In view of the agreement between the Prime Minister and Hitler at Berchtesgaden to meet again, the German Press campaign was particularly indefensible.

But self-determination, now that the principle had been conceded, was no longer enough for Hitler, though Goering at this time gave me his word that Germany would take no action before a second meeting had taken place.

Nevertheless, as the Field Marshal pointed out, there was no time to waste, and Germany was not bluffing.

I remember his saying to me on this occasion:—"If England means to make war on Germany, no one knows what the ultimate end will be. But one thing is quite certain. Before the war is over there will



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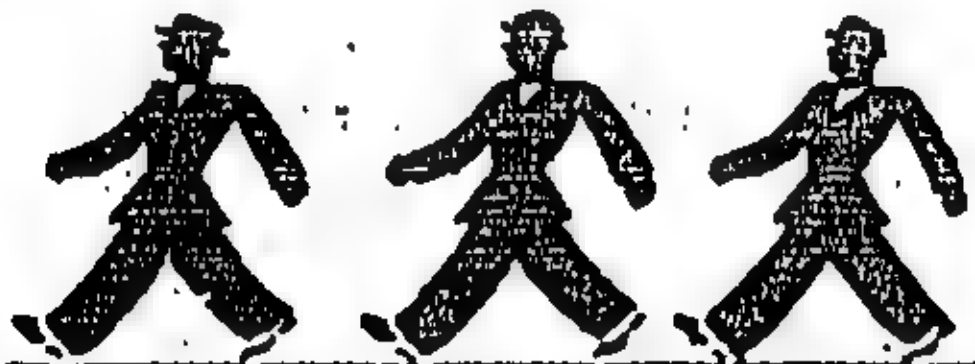
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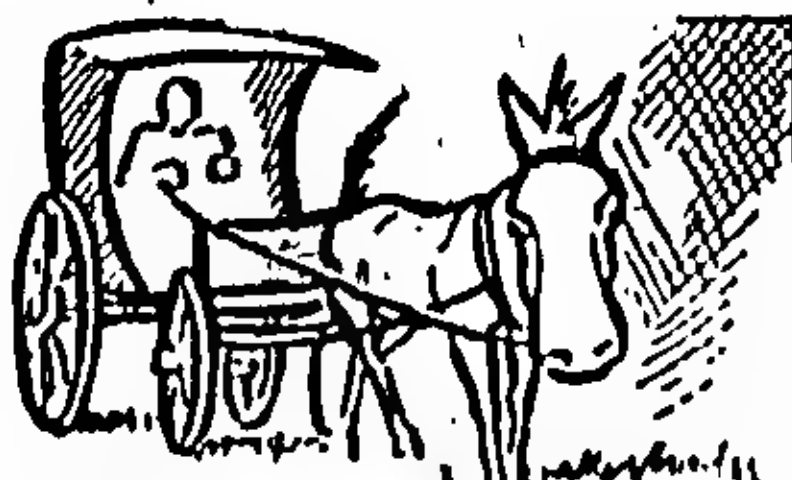
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Labour's War Aims

It is unlikely a general election
will be held in Britain during the
war, but it is almost certain that
one would be held before the
meeting of a Peace Conference.A general election followed the
Armistice of 1918 and preceded
the Peace Conference at Ver-
sailles.Replacement of the present
British Government by a Labour
Government may be unlikely,
but it is at least a possibility.
Thus it is a matter of more than
academic interest to ask what
would happen to the peace if the
making of it were entrusted to
leaders of the Labour Party.To the Allies and friends of
Great Britain it is reassuring to
know that the broad policy of
the Labour Party on the ques-
tion of resettlement is in essen-
tials the same as that of the
present Government.In its manifesto on "The War
and the Peace," there is not a
word which contradicts the peace
declarations of Mr. Neville
Chamberlain and Lord Halifax.It even goes further than Mr.
Chamberlain when it says that
an association of States should
be formed around the nucleus
provided by war-time co-operation
of Britain and France; that it
should have a collective
authority transcending the
sovereign rights of separate
States, and must control military
and economic power to enforce
peaceful behaviour as between
its members and secure arma-
ment reduction.It is clear that in all major
questions relating to the war and
its aims there are not two
Britains with whom friends and
enemies have to deal, but one
only. A change of Government
would produce no change of
British front.

The Sultan of Solo is watching..

WHEN Hitler makes one
of his periodical threats
to invade Holland we in this
country think of the little
wedge of territory that
separates Germany from our
eastern shores.But the Dutch think not only of
their "little wedge of territory,"
but of their rich little Empire,
nearly 10,000 miles away—the
Dutch East Indies.For rich though little Holland is
in gold and securities—one of the
richest countries in Europe—her
greatest wealth is in the wealth
of the Indies.What is this rich little, tight
little Empire, tucked away in a
corner of the Pacific?
Holland Beyond the Seas in-
cludes Curacao, in the Caribbean,
Surinam (formerly Dutch Guiana),
in South America, and most im-
portant of all, the archipelago
officially called the Netherlands
Indies, known to the native in-
habitants as Indonesia, and called
by old mariners simply the Indies.

★ ★ ★

THESE islands, home of orang-
utans, komodo dragons, horn-
bills and head-hunters, producers
of pearls, spices, rare woods, are
inhabited by 80,000,000 brown-
skinned souls, not counting some
1,500,000 Asiatics and Europeans.
Queen Wilhelmina of Holland
has never visited her Empire (al-
though one of New Guinea's
highest peaks is named after her),
but she can hardly fail to appre-
ciate what a windfall came to her
little country that day in 1602when daring adventurers of the
Dutch East India Company set out
on a five-year voyage to claim the
islands.Like India, the Netherlands
Indies is divided into territory
governed by native rulers in treaty
relations with the Dutch, and
territory governed directly.The Dutch authorities strictly
limit these rulers' allowances and
make sure that a part of every
little State's income finds its way
into education, hygiene, public
works.

★ ★ ★

IN Batavia sits the Volkraad, a
legislative assembly composed
half of natives and half of Hollan-
ders. But the Volkraad has
limited powers. The real power
rests in a tropical palace at
Buitenzorg, outside Batavia, where
lives his Excellency Jonkheer
A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh
Stachouwer, the Governor-
General.Apart from being able to tell
such high-sounding potentates as
the Sultan of Solo or the Sultan of
Jokjakarta how to rule their
States, he can also veto any mea-
sure that a rebellious Volkraad
might pass.Moreover, he himself can make
his own laws.Unlike the British, early Dutch
colonisers were not discouraged
from marrying native women, and
no social ostracism came to them
or their half-breed children.Moreover, the Dutch have scru-
pulously refused to allow the
slightest tampering with thenatives' moral code, even going so
far as to ban missionaries in some
islands.The Dutch have experienced
little trouble in the Indies, largely
because the natives would rather
enjoy a quiet life than bother with
politics. Besides, they are split
among more than 150 different
races and languages, and this
tends to make widespread rebel-
lion next to impossible.Meanwhile, the 220,000 Dutch-
men in the East Indies enjoy great
comfort. No white man is so poor
that he cannot afford at least two
servants at salaries of about £2 a
month, and the usual staff of a
well-to-do household numbers six
or seven. They enjoy the latest
films from Hollywood in Java,
Sumatra and Borneo, and most of
them own cars.Tinned foods from home are al-
ways available, but the most
famous East Indian dish is Ryt-
Tajef, which is both a ceremony
and a dinner.

★ ★ ★

IT has a base of rice, and consists
of a hundred or more side
dishes, including fried chicken,
fried pork, beef, spices, fried
bananas, fried shrimps, cucumbers,
pickles, ginger, eggs in every con-
ceivable form. Experienced East
Indian Dutchmen go to bed for a
couple of hours after eating Ryt-
Tajef!But there is also work to be
done—rubber to be tapped in
Sumatra, oil to be drilled for in
Borneo and Java, tin to be dug in
Bangka. Coffee, tea, tobacco,
sugar, rice are the more ordinaryproducts; but copra as a basis for
facial creams, lizard skins for
shoes and handbags, Sumatra
wrappers for cigars, cinchona bark
for quinine, sandalwood and teak-
wood, ebony and macassar oil are
others. The barebreasted women
of Bali, that tourist paradise, do
their full share in making the
Netherlands overseas a going con-
cern.

★ ★ ★

TO gather in these riches colonial
Dutchmen are rewarded hand-
somely. In 1935 of 85,000 Euro-
peans earning a living in the East
Indies some 64,000 were taxed on
incomes of more than £1,000 a
year; 22,500 between £4,000 and
£12,000 a year.But more significant was what
this trade did to the Netherlands.
Dutch investments in the East
Indies were valued at about
£234,000,000. And to-day one-
sixth of the Netherlands popula-
tion of eight and a half million
people is dependent on the colonial
trade and but for it the Nether-
lands would probably have a lot
more than 400,000 unemployed.Almost all the well-to-do fami-
lies in the Netherlands have their
East Indian securities.Wilhelmina, an astute business
woman herself, is a large owner of
tin mines, just as she has an in-
terest in nearly every enterprise
of magnitude in Holland. Her in-
come was once estimated at £1,
000,000 a year, making her by far
the richest monarch of Europe.Wilhelmina and the Dutch
generally therefore have every
possible stake in getting their
country safely through this war.A challenge to Americans—and
the answerIt's your
war, too

By RICHARD GREVILLE

—but
What's it
about?

By FILL CALHOUN

An American Journalist in London

"COME off it, Uncle Sam!"
That is what millions of
Englishmen are saying to-day,
though they may be too polite
to say it more publicly than in
their local public-house.We, Uncle Sam's cousins, are
locked to-day in the mightiest
struggle in our history. With
our allies, we are fighting for
those principles of liberty and
justice which are the very
breath of the American political
tradition.Not a politician, not a news-
paper in the United States dare
whisper a doubt that our cause
is good, or that the world might
well be lost if it were defeated.

★

President Roosevelt can hardly
open his mouth on international
affairs without pronouncing a con-
demnation of Nazi methods which in
forthrightness rivals those of our own
statesmen.So what? So America's public
men, having asserted with one accord
on the necessity of our winning, go
on with equal fervour to declare:
"No getting into this nasty mess for
us!"Within the last few days we have
seen at work this strange shying from
responsibilities. For weeks American
speakers and editors had been
eloquent on the wrongs of the Nazis,
and their desperate need for aid in
their fight for independence.President Roosevelt put before
Congress a timid proposal for a loan
to Finland, which was specifically
not to be used for buying arms. And
immediately a tearing battle
started among the 500 odd Senators
and Representatives: "No, this will
never do. It would imperil our pre-
cious neutrality!"

★

Really, come off it, Uncle Sam!
We do not doubt of our winning
our war for you, in the end. But
we do not doubt either that United
States intervention on our side would
halve the sacrifices, and the length of
the ordeal before us. For that mat-
ter, effective United States interven-
tion started among the 500 odd Senators
and Representatives: "No, this will
never do. It would imperil our pre-
cious neutrality!"Now, of course, George Washington
who was a good and great man, laid
down the doctrine of American iso-
lation from Europe's intrigues and
quarrels. But the world has grown a
good deal smaller since George
Washington's sailing-ship, horse-and-
buggy days.But if Germany were to win this
struggle does any intelligent American
really imagine that he could remainpermanently safe against the assaults
of Nazism? Does he seriously be-
lieve that a triumphant Fuehrer
would keep his eyes permanently
averted from the wealth of the United
States' 130,000,000 people, and the
vast untapped resources of South
America?Or mustn't he, if he's honest with
himself, realise that America is in
this struggle with us up to the neck—
only she isn't paying her share?There was a gibe about us in the
United States in 1938, when hardly a
paper in the land wasn't laying into
Mr. Chamberlain for his failure to
stand up to aggression before Munich.
It taunted Britain, this gibe, with her
perpetual hopefulness of American
backing in her troubles.To-day, with Americans cheering
us on in a battle they admit to be
theirs too, I think that crack might
be turned round. For are not the
States really saying to-day:
"America Expects Every Briton To
Do His Duty?"To all Englishmen—and the
word All is used advisedly—
the present war may be a
great crusade. Britain may be
sacrificing her men, her wealth
and the immediate welfare of
her people so that Europe can
return to sanity and men may
live in peace and security.Or again, Britain may be caught in
a debacle as the result of her own
folly, her own greed and her com-
placency.The United States would like to
know which is the true situation.
Are those the wings of Nazi
bombers overhead, or the wings of
"Pigeons coming home to roost?"America does not like Herr Hitler.
As a nation we sympathise with the
English. But we abhor war, andthere is a great body of American
public opinion that yet to be con-
vinced that England is worthy of the
title of ally for the outcome of the last
twenty years of European diplomacy.
What do you want the United States
to do? Rush over great shiploads of
troops and have them sent off to India
to combat passive resistance because
there is no room for them on the
Magnet Line?Are we to become embroiled by
sending men and arms to Finland
when there are still signs and hopes
in England of calling off the war with
Germany and turning all the various
war machines on Russia?Who's fighting whom in this war?
That is one question the United States
would like to know.

★

We admit that some American ideas
of isolationism may sound peculiar to
Empire-minded people. But iso-
lationism has deep roots in America.
It has grown from out of history books
and the disillusionment of the last
war. It is bound up with intangibles
such as the love of one's own posses-
sions.The British know about this. Is
that really the reason England is at
war?A threat to England's cherished
possessions and institutions reached
across the Channel became suddenly
real and frightening. It still takes a
long arm to carry such a terror across
the Atlantic. That is one obvious
reason the United States is not at
war.If Britain feels her cause is just
and that the United States should
come in and help her smash Germany
—and possibly Russia—then shouting
at us to "Come off it!" is not the pro-
per approach.As a nation we like to think at least
that we know what we are doing
and where we are heading. Vague
talk of our plans for re-building a
pleasant world is not enough as-
surance for us that old and tragic
mistakes are not going to be re-
peated.

★

It may not be good war strategy
to announce what the Allies intend
to do in reshaping Europe when
hostilities cease. But it definitely
would be good propaganda to let
Americans know Britain's hopes and
plans for her own future in a period
when world politics and economy are
likely to undergo great and as yet
unfathomable changes.Americans have a healthy scepticism
of anything that can be labelled
European diplomacy. It is possible
that America is hoping for the war
to tear up a few definite clues to
what Europe is fighting for, instead
of against.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty

"Why ain't you on the field? Tryin' to take unfair advantage
of the scholarship we gave you, eh?"

"R. Abbit's" Cricket Comments

DIPPING INTO 1940 STATISTICS

Junior Champions Still Striving To Play-Off: Commendable Keenness

CONTRARY TO EXPECTATIONS the wash-out of last Saturday has not, so far, at all events, forced the I.R.C. and the Police to share the Shield. I am informed on good authority that the Recreio Club has been good enough to offer its ground for a game on Saturday next, and provided the weather is reasonably clement a game will be played.

I have been looking through a great many statistics about the two sides, though I am not very keen on figures. On the whole I think it is a very well balanced game with the Indians having a slightly stronger bowling side, but not quite such a probability of runs as have the Police. Apart from any possible breakdown in arrangements I hope to give a full report of the game in my final notes next week.

I said just now that I do not go very much on figures. A perusal of the figures of Craig-gower, the Army and the Civil Service in the Senior League are interesting, and I had very nearly said amusing! Griffiths heads the list with the prodigious average of 63, but when we look into it we find that he batted twice and scored 39 not out and 4.

On the other hand, Richardson apparently scored 4, 11, 0 and 0, and yet I think I should put Richardson before Griffiths. These figures, of course, referred to the League, and it was most unsatisfactory in many ways—almost as unsatisfactory as the figures.

BOWLING

IN bowling I was interested to see that Billmorris, who could not get a wicket to save his life at the beginning of the season, actually got 13 for 7 runs up, which is pretty good. But if one must have figures I am all in favour of adding them over-all. Anomalies are bound to occur when you are dealing with only a very few matches.

I haven't bothered to keep cricket figures for long, long time. I remember in the season of 1917-18, P. H. Cobb took about 70 wickets for about 7.0. Mr. R. Abbit had a couple of wickets less for about 1 more. I give these figures without having looked them up for twenty years, so they may not be quite accurate, but I know that had I not been out of the C.R.C. match owing to an injury incurred in the Raccoursse Fire, I think I could have just plipped Cobb on the post.

I am rather wondering now if people do get 70 wickets during the course of a season. Last one should be thought to be putting on dog, I might mention that the standard of batting at that time was extremely low, and a great many of the wickets taken were either rabbits or ferrets!

FINALE

To resume the question of Saturday's match, I understand that this will be a definite finish, and indeed to play cricket in May (apart from regimental cricket), is a thing that is entirely beyond my recollection. I must congratulate the two sides on their keen enthusiasm, and to speak quite frankly I wish to goodness the senior sides showed a little of it.

SPORT ADVTs.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Fifth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 11th and Monday, 13th May, 1940, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; the Hong Kong Club; the Sports Club; and the Stables, Shau Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 2nd May, 1940.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Call-Over For The Two Thousand Guineas

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Latest call-over for the Two Thousand Guineas is as follows:

5/2 Djebel (offered)	
3/1 Lighthouse II (taken and offered)	
7/1 Tant Mieux (o)	
100/0 Standart (t and o)	
100/0 Fair Test (o)	
100/0 Prince Tetra (o)	
100/7 The Druid (o)	
20/1 Hippus (o)	
25/1 Ridley, Epilobium and Nut de Noce (o)	
33/1 Turkhan (t and o)	

Yankees Avenge Yesterday's Defeat

NEW YORK, Apr. 29 (UP).—The New York Yankees Major Baseball champions, avenged their defeat at the hands of the Washington Senators yesterday, winning today by 5-4. By the same margin of one run, the Detroit Tigers nosed out the Cleveland Indians.

The full scores were:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
New York	5	7	3
Washington	4	8	0
Cleveland	3	10	0
Detroit	4	0	2
Boston	11	9	0
Philadelphia	3	7	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	2	9	0
Cincinnati	3	5	1
Chicago	5	15	0
St. Louis	6	13	0

(Ten innings were played).

Army Sports Finals To-day

The final day's programme of the Hongkong Area (Army) athletic meeting will be held at the Polo ground, Boundary Street, at 2.30 p.m. to-day. The alternative date on all invitations issued for the "At Home" should now read Tuesday, April 30, and not Wednesday, May 1.

Golf

F. Buckle Wins Adamson Cup

F. Buckle (12) beat Hugh Smith (9) six and five in the final of the Adamson Cup Competition at Happy Valley on Sunday.

TSUI WAI-PUI ENTERS OPEN SINGLES FINAL

Tsui Yun-Pui Unable To Cope With Fast, Accurate Attack

(By "Tinker")

Godoy To Meet Joe Louis Again

NEW YORK, Apr. 29 (UP).—Mike Jacobs, the world famous boxing promoter, has announced that Joe Louis and Arturo Godoy will meet again for the world heavyweight crown in the Yankee Stadium on June 20.

By his contract, Godoy is to give Louis a return bout within 60 days, if he wins, but if Louis wins it is expected that his next opponent will be the winner of the Max Baer-Tony Galento bout on May 28.

IN SHORTER TIME, and, perhaps, with greater ease than was expected, Tsui Wai-pui, the champion, carried all before him to beat his brother, Tsui Yun-pui, by three sets to one in the re-played semi-final of the Colony Singles Championship at the Hongkong Cricket Club yesterday. The scores were 6-4, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Though the rallies could never have been described as long, the majority were brought to conclusions with brilliant winners

down either the sidelines or across the court. The champion was in particularly good form with his cross-court backhand. With this shot, on several occasions, he found the forecourt on his brother's backhand leaving no margin for a return.

Tsui Yun-pui's difficulty seemed in control of the flight of the ball. His returns were of that height at which the slightest increase of speed sent the ball out of court. But there was no question of the loser being off form: the champion outplayed his brother in all departments of the game. It was, if anything, a case of Tsui Wai-pui having complete command over his shots.

Time and again the champion's shots were finding the base and sidelines. Time and again sheer brilliancy of strokes left the younger Tsui standing. The only relaxation on Tsui Wai-pui's part was in the second set, which his brother took at 6-1.

DETERMINED FRONT

THE best tennis was seen in the third and final sets. Tsui Yun-pui put forward a determined front, and was trying hard. At times, when he returned the more difficult of his brother's drives he lost accuracy and presented fairly easy "kills" at the net—but he played as well as the opposition allowed. His usually fine backhand seemed to have lost some of its fluency. It lacked its usual sting.

For the most part, Tsui Yun-pui concentrated on his brother's backhand, and in the early part of the match was dropping his returns in that deep corner with surprising accuracy. In retaliation, however, Tsui Wai-pui showed that his backhand volley and half-volley were working. One of his finest shots was the half-volley employed in attack.

THE FIRST SET

TSUI Yun-pui began serving and took the first two games, but Wai-pui came back for the next two and thereafter, until the ninth game, the server won. Wai-pui broke through for a 5-4 lead in the ninth game on his brother's service, and on his own at 6-4.

The second set was rapid. After being 1-1, Tsui Yun-pui took five games in a row. His brother appeared to have relaxed, which against a player of Yun-pui's standard no other player could have afforded to have done.

IMPROVED SERVICE

HOWEVER, in the third set, the champion came back again and led 4-1, 5-2, 5-3, and won the set at 6-3. His service showed an improvement over what had gone before in the tournament.

The final set was very similar as the games went, but at 5-3, Tsui Yun-pui took his own service game and was led by 6-4 only. It was possible that he would level the scores, but two errors and a brilliant drive by his brother gave the latter a 40-15 lead. The match was deemed over, and though Yun-pui yet won another point with a fine volley, the second match point he gave away by hitting into the net.

Club Final To-day

The Club Singles Championship final between M. Fagh and B. C. Fay will be played this afternoon.

H.K.E.R.C. Rinks

The following will represent Hongkong Electric in a lawn bowls League match against Hongkong Cricket Club on Saturday at Ming Yuen:

W. E. Macfarlane, G. C. Gardner, J. C. Sloan and A. F. Paul (skip). V. Sorby, W. E. Baker, S. Deacon and W. H. B. Musket (skip). A. P. Tarbuck, R. A. Owens, C. E. Gahagan and J. F. Luny.

METROPOLE HOTEL
CENTRAL - CLEAN
COMFORTABLE - FIREPROOF



Part of his daily routine, Cefesino Garcia, famed boxer from Manila, and middleweight champion of New York and California, is here putting in some work on the punching bag. This picture was taken while he was preparing for his bout with Henry Armstrong at San Francisco on March 2. The match was drawn, but though Garcia has tried to secure a return, Armstrong will not agree.

EXCELLENT SHOOTING AT SUNDAY MEET

Programme Organised By Middlesex Regt.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL SHOOT took place over the Kowloon City Ranges on Sunday when the 1st Battalion the Middlesex Regiment organised the programme and donated all the prizes, which were presented by Lt. Col. H. W. M. Stewart, O.B.E., M.C., at the conclusion.

Ninety-eight members took part. There was a strong wind blowing from east to west, but some good scores were returned.

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS

Aperture sights, silver cup, highest net aggregate score—Sgt. Russell (H.K. Police). Open sights, silver cup, highest net aggregate score—Mr. Jones (D.I.C.). Silver spoon, highest handicap score, aperture sights—Capt. Gusscott (Middlesex); open sights—Sgt. Clarke (H.K. Police). Silver spoon, highest net score at 200 yards aperture sights—C/Sgt. P. Hale (Middlesex); count-out; open sights—Mr. Jones (D.I.C.). Silver spoon, highest net score at 500 yards aperture sights—Capt. Gusscott (Middlesex); open sights—L/Sgt. Leong (H.K. Police Reserves) (count-out). Team competition, three open and three aperture sights—Won by Middlesex Regt. Silver spoon to each member.

Pairs competition, silver spoon to each pair with the highest net aggregate—Sgt. Russell (H.K. Police) and Cpl. Langford (Middlesex). Revolver competition—Six rounds in two minutes at 20 yards, Mr. Tansey (19) and Mr. Gowans (19); six rounds in six seconds at 10 yards, Mr. Tansey (17) and Mr. Gowans (21). City bird shoot, open Sub. Lt. B. M. Hattenan (H.K.N.V.F.); 2 Lt. R. H. W. Ashley (H.K.N.V.F.); handicap, Lt. C. D. Deor (Kumson Rifles).

SUNDAY'S SCORES

Leading scores on Sunday were as follows: Aperture Sights: 200 500 Yds. Sgt. Russell, F. E. Ser. 43 49 51 Cpl. Gusscott, R. T. 2. 43 49 51 Sub/Lt. Carey, C. J. P. Ser. 43 49 51 P/Sgt. Tolson, F. Ser. 43 49 51

Djebel Derby Favourite

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—The following is the call-over for the new Derby:

4/1 Djebel (o)	
5/1 Lighthouse II (o)	
100/0 Tant Mieux (o)	
100/0 Golden Penny (o. 100/0 t.)	
100/0 Stardust and Fair Test (o).	

Odds on the remainder are 100/7 bar six.

Wah Yan College Win Governor's Shield

Inter-School Sports Decided By Thrilling Relay

STAVING OFF the challenge of five other Schools, Wah Yan College came from behind in the 1,200 metres relay, the last event of the Inter-School sports at Caroline Hill yesterday; and in a thrilling finish took first place, and thereby won the Governor's Shield by one point.

Times and distances were good. The record for the 200 metres was equalled by Clifton Large (D.B.S.), the 1,500 metres was covered in 4 mins. 46.6 secs. by C. Truax (D.B.S.), and the high jump reached up to 5ft. 7½ ins., Wolfgang Yue just failing to break the record of 5ft. 7¾ ins.

Dockyard Beat Sub. Flotilla By 37 Runs

ON THE ARMY GROUND at Sookumpoo on Sunday, 11, 31 Dockyard beat the Fourth Submarine Flotilla by 37 runs.

Seggatt, of the Submarines, was the top scorer of the day, falling to an l.b.w. appeal three runs short of his half century. Bowling honours were evenly distributed.

Scores were:

	11, M. DOCKYARD	
F. Harper, run out	32	
Dunk, b. Twine	18	
Vooper, c. King b. Twine	10	
Arstall, c. Yates b. Hook	8	
Margery, b. Williamson	8	
Stott, c. Williamson b. Carruthers	30	
Jordan, c. King b. Williamson	2	
Fenton, run out	21	
French, b. Yates	0	
Gardens, not out	0	
Extras (B. B. WB 1)	0	
Total	132	

THE SUBMARINE FLOTILLA

Hook, b. Jordan	0	
Mullings, c. Gardens to Fenton	0	
Smith, b. Fenton	0	
Seggatt, l.b.w. b. Arstall	47	
Yates, b. Fenton	10	
King, c. French b. Dunk	10	
Carruthers, b. Dunk	0	
Woolley, run out	0	
Williamson, c. Jordan b. Stott	1	
Twine, b. Dunk	7	
Pretty, not out	7	
Extras (U 7)	0	
Total	85	

West Ham Beat Chelsea

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—West Ham beat Chelsea, by 4-2 to-day in an English Regional League soccer match in the South "C" Section.

League Rugger

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—The following was the result of the only Rugby League match played to-day: Halifax 11 Featherstone 23

Two excellent efforts over the intermediate 200 metres by Chan Yee-long and Lai Chung-yin failed to put Wah Yan in the lead for the last lap of the medley relay, but Lam Kwok-leung was equal to the occasion and with a brilliantly judged race overhauled N. Castro (La Salle) over the final 400 metres.

Mr. C. G. Solis, Director of Education, presented the prizes.

Results: Long Jump—1, Chan King-cheung (St. Stephen's); 2, Wan Kei-hung (Wah Yan); 3, Poon Sai-on (King's). Distance, 10 ft. 0 in. 600 metres—1, J. Rousseau (C. D. S.); 2, Khan Mohammed (Queen's); 3, A. Oulil (C.D.S.). Time 2 mins. 13.3 secs. Pole Vault—1, Pong Chi-hung (Wah Yan); 2, Chan King-cheung (St. Stephen's); 3, Marcus Ng (La Salle). Height 9 ft. 10 1/2 ins. 200 metres—1, C. Large (D.B.S.); 2, A. P. Silva (La Salle); Lai Chung-yin (Wah Yan). Time 24 secs. (Equal record). Shot Putt—1, R. Silva (St. Joseph's); 2, Poon Sai-on (King's); 3, Lok seng-cho (King's). Distance 37 ft. 3 ins. 100 metres—1, Sin Kwok-hun (King's); 2, P. Tavaras (St. Joseph's); 3, Macauley (D.B.S.). Time 27 3/4 secs. High Jump—1, Wolfgang Yue (St. Stephen's); 2, Poon Sai-on (King's); 3, Pong Chi-hung (Wah Yan). Height 5 ft. 7 1/4 ins. 1,500 metres—1, C. Truax (D.B.S.); 2, A. Silva (La Salle); 3, Khan Mohammed (Queen's). Time 4 mins. 46 3/4 secs. 100 metres high hurdles—1, Wolfgang Yue (St. Stephen's); 2, Wong Ki-lun (King's). Time 11 3/4 secs. 400 metres—1, Medley relay (400, 200, 200, 400). Time 1 min. 46.6 secs. 1, Wah Yan College; 2, St. Joseph's College; 3, La Salle College. Time 1 min. 46.6 secs. Championships—1, Wah Yan College (19 pts.); 2, St. Stephen's College (15 pts.); 3, La Salle College (15 pts.).

FRIENDLY BADMINTON AT THE K.C.C.

THE JEWISH RECREATION CLUB badminton team, which it is hoped, will take part in the league next season, was entertained by the Kowloon Cricket Club last night, and after an enjoyable game, the K.C.C. won by seven games to two.

The visitors, although losing by a fairly wide margin, put up some promising displays, and might easily have won a third game during the evening; it was lost after being settled.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

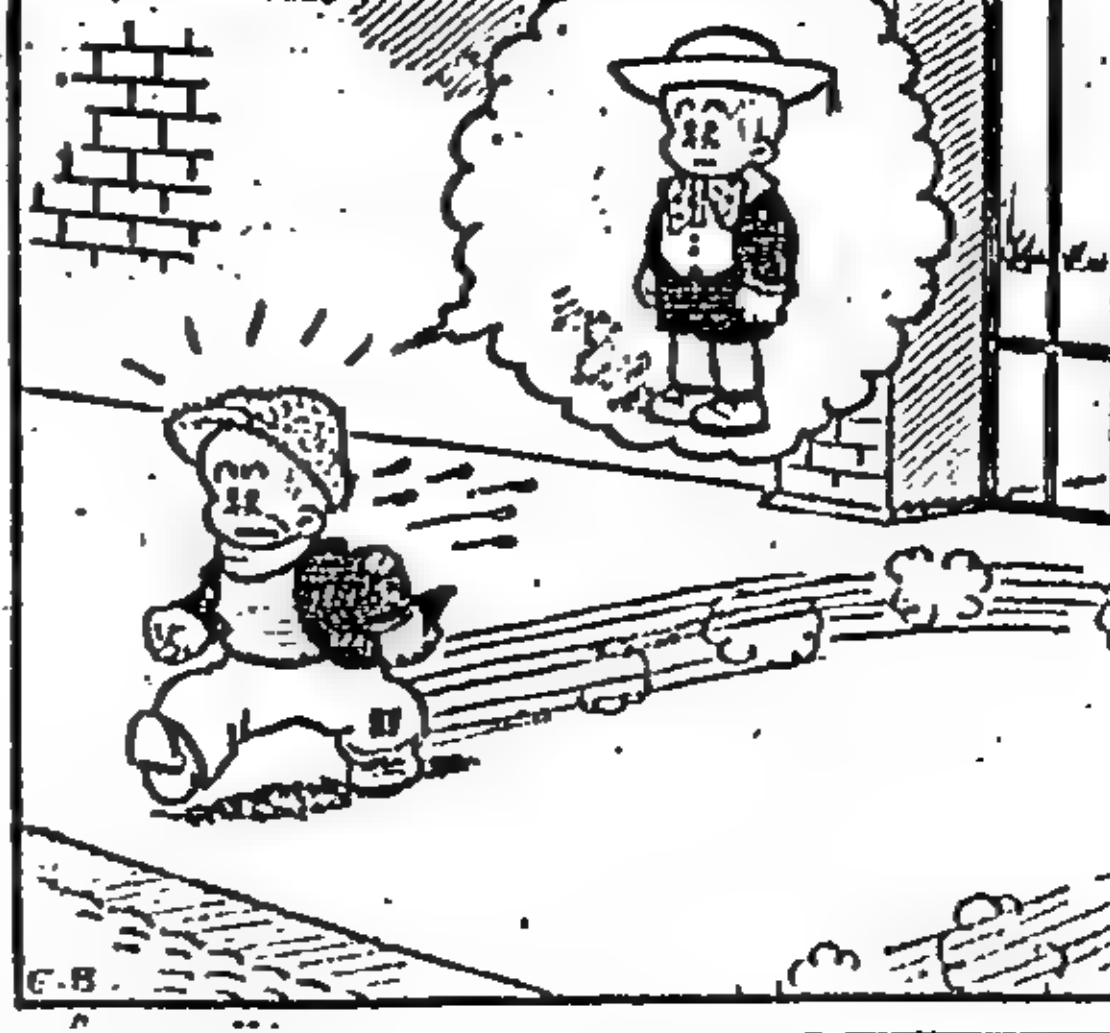
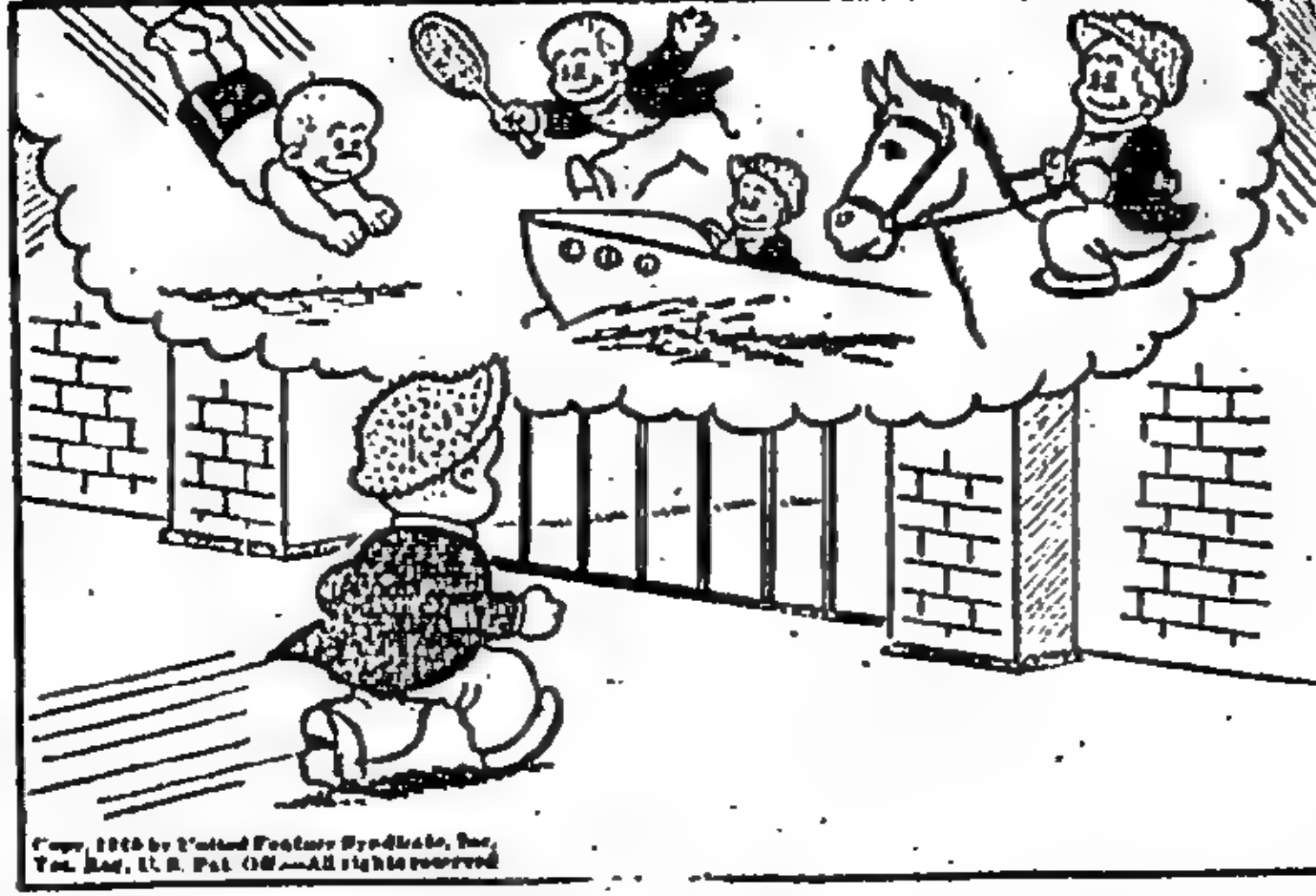
ACROSS	ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE	3-Thickening for
1-Philippine knife	PAST	4-Otherwise (misuse)
2-Eagle (South African)	DIET	5-Father (misuse)
3-Dress	HEW	6-Spirituality
4-Strong brew	EDIT	7-Ancient Babylon edifier
5-Guy insect	OSCA	8-After
6-Musical tube	SPEAKED	9-Open space
7-Less	AMONG	10-durum
8-Reverberate	ALONG	11-Moderate
9-Less	APTS	12-Hateways
10-Dissembling anchor ring	AKET	13-Processes of wearing
11-Alien	PALED	14-way
12-Abraham	GETTERS	15-Part of circumfer-
13-Abraham	PALE	16-Part of circumfer-
14-Water-losing mammal	HEW	17-Part of circumfer-
15-Usual premise	OSCA	18-Part of circumfer-
16-Warbling of birds	EDIT	19-Towing vessel
17-Vain Universal	HEW	20-Australian bird
18-Delect contents of	OSCA	21-Materials that
19-Delect contents of	HEW	22-Ancient Greek
20-Delect contents of	OSCA	23-Whitely linen vestment
21-Delect contents of	HEW	24-Compass
22-Delect contents of	OSCA	25-Point of compass
23-Delect contents of	HEW	26-Thin piece of wood
24-Delect contents of	OSCA	27-Down
25-Delect contents of	HEW	28-Dartheolomew
26-Delect contents of	OSCA	29-Combining form: oil
27-Delect contents of	HEW	
28-Delect contents of	OSCA	
29-Delect contents of	HEW	
30-Delect contents of	OSCA	
31-Delect contents of	HEW	
32-Delect contents of	OSCA	
33-Delect contents of	HEW	
34-Delect contents of	OSCA	
35-Delect contents of	HEW	
36-Delect contents of	OSCA	
37-Delect contents of	HEW	
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56-Delect contents of	OSCA	
57-Delect contents of	HEW	
58-Delect contents of	OSCA	
59-Delect contents of	HEW	
60-Delect contents of	OSCA	

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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

SWING KING TAKES BRIDE

1,000 GIRLS ASK FOR "DATES"

Disappointed In Men of Devon



SOMEWHERE IN DEVON.
ONE THOUSAND eligible young women have come to the conclusion that it's a not-so-glorious Devon.

"Where's the romance?" they demand plaintively. "What's the matter with the young men—are they dumb?"

Because of the apparent scarcity of suitable boy friends this contingent of spinsters finds life dull these days.

They are on the staff of a big insurance company, and were evacuated to a South Devon town nearly four months ago.

A 19-year-old malevolent said: "Dates with boy friends are almost unknown."

"We spend our spare time knitting furiously for the Services, throwing occasional 'hen' parties, and dancing with each other in our hotels."

Weather Talks

"Most of us have forgotten the thrill of being taken out for the evening."

Stella Thompson is blonde and frank. She said, "Even if the local lads were attractive, there are too few to go round."

Brunettes Cecile Jordan and Yvonne Roberts agreed.

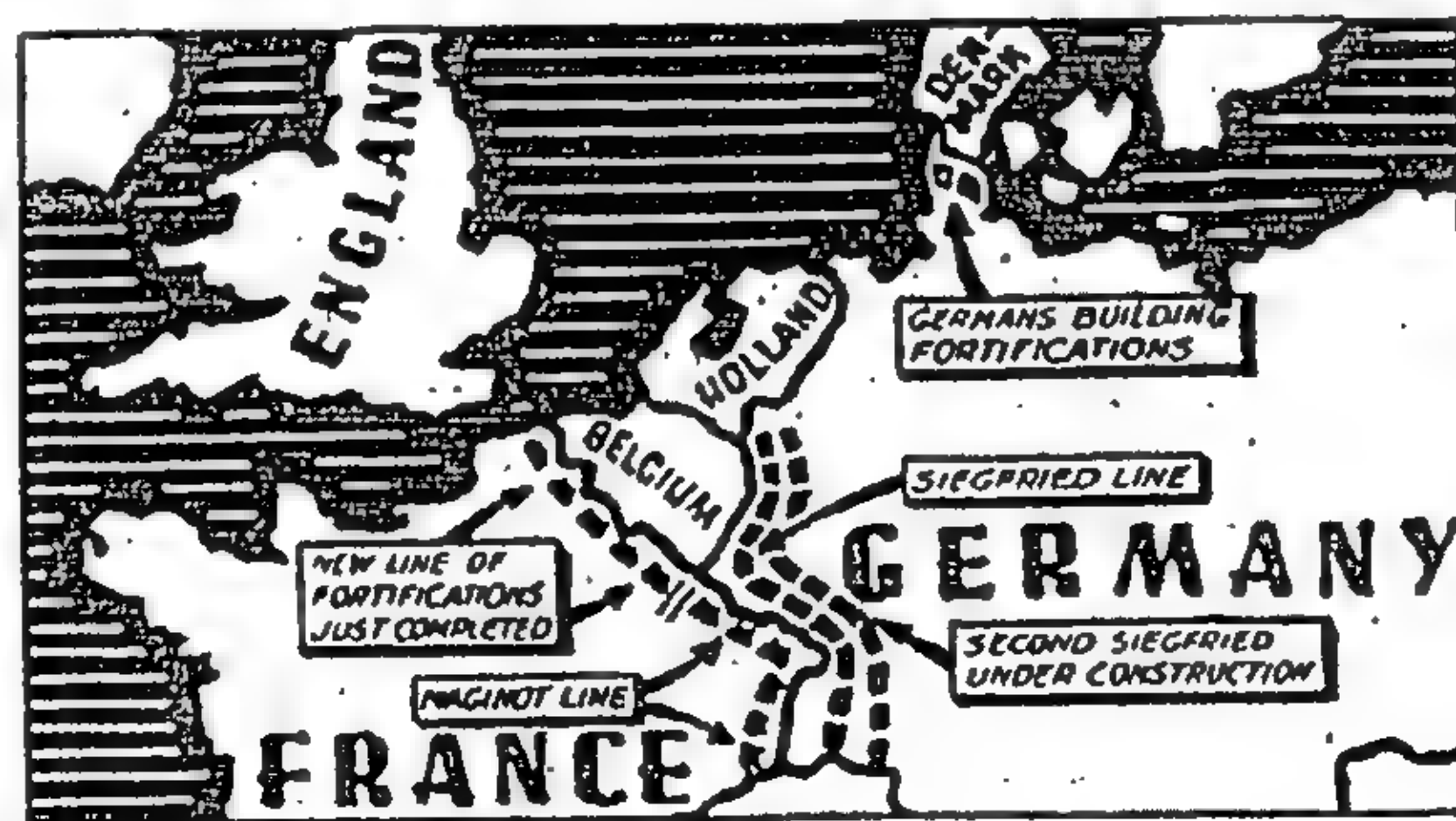
And 20-year-old Betty Scott added with much scorn, "The only thing they can talk about is weather."

I danced with some of the thousand. There was one man to about 20 women—and most of the men were over 40, and married. Only four were local residents.

Slightly hopeful note.—A big firm of underwear specialists has just transferred its head office staff to the town. Manpower: 100.

U.S.N. OFFICER DUE

Chungking, Apr. 29.
Capt. Bradford Barlett of the U.S.S. Tutuila is scheduled to leave Chungking on Tuesday for the United States, via Hongkong, to take up his new post there.—United Press.



FRANCE and Germany continue to fortify their frontiers. This map shows the latest phases of this activity.

Work on the continuation of the Maginot Line along the Franco-Belgian frontier has now been completed.

Germany, it is learned, has started work on a defence line just south of the frontier with Denmark. A second "Siegfried Line" is being built, also, behind the present one along the frontier with France.

OPEN VERDICT ON "UNCLE ERIC"

An open verdict was returned at the inquest recently on Mr. Eric Fogg, 37-year-old music director of the B.B.C.'s Empire Service.

Mr. Fogg—"Uncle Eric"—who fell in front of a Tube train at Waterloo was to have been married recently.

CHURCHILL'S £1,000 SPY GAME

MR. CHURCHILL has invited seamen all over the world—and you if you think you can do it—to hunt out German warships and give news of enemy mines.

Here is a price-list of what the Admiralty is prepared to pay for accurate information about the Nazis' war at sea:

Warships — captured or sunk as a direct result of the information, up to ...	£1,000
Movements of enemy war vessels accurately reported, up to ...	£50
Position of moored... or floating German mines, up to ...	£5
Mine washed ashore and recovered, up to ...	£1
Specially interesting (e.g., magnetic) mine, up to ...	£5
Floater, mine-sinker, mine fragments, etc., if examination of them yields new knowledge, up to ...	£5

The rewards will be paid to anybody except Service personnel, whose official duty it is to report enemy activities. The amounts will be assessed by the Admiralty according to the value of the information received.

Raced Train To Dying Man

HERE is a thrilling story about two war heroes serving on the Home Front.

They are Special Constables Harvey and England, of Exeter. Their resourcefulness and pluck were revealed recently.

They were out on patrol. People who had crossed a bridge over the Southern Railway main line reported having heard moans.

Huddled on Line
Harvey ran to the bridge, shone his torch over the parapet, picked out in its rays a man huddled on the track.

He and England sprinted off along the way that led to the metals. A train pulled out of Exeter Central; they heard it gather speed, draw closer.

Down on the track they ran until their lungs seemed ready to burst. With seconds to spare they reached the man, held him between them, pressed close against the bridge wall.

Commented
The train swept past them. But the man, Leonard Stuart Seamark, a 59-year-old garage proprietor, was already dying.

A fall from the bridge had fatally injured him.

SKIPPER STAYED ALONE

WHEN the 1,562-ton Glasgow steamer Longships broke her back on a rock the crew put out in the ship's boats and stood by for nearly four hours.

Capt. D. MacLennan stayed on board alone, until a lifeboat arrived.

The story was told, when the crew of twenty-seven landed at a South Coast port.

After the lifeboat had taken them ashore, they had transferred at once to another ship.

After surviving an attack by German planes on Sunday, the trawler Dromio, of Hull, came in collision with the Italian steamer Valentino, in the North Sea.

Another trawler, the Colonia, took her in tow, but after five hours' towing she sank.

Bombs All Round
Her crew of 16 landed at a North-East port last night.

One of them said that last Sunday, when the trawler was returning to Hull from the fishing grounds, Nazi seaplanes dropped bombs all round the ship and also used machine-guns.

Damaged by an explosion, believed to have been caused by a mine off the North-East coast, the 4,434-ton Glasgow steamer Gryffvalde was towed into a North-East port recently.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says:

Business reported was not of vast proportions, and prices are not too robust, but the spread was over a variegated selection.

Buyers
H.K. Banks \$1,500
Bank of E. Asia \$74
Union Ins. \$490
Provident \$454
Lentis \$304
Realities \$440
Telephones (Old) \$205
Telephones (New) \$10
Lane Crawford \$805
Wm. Powell \$1
Entertainments \$7.10
Sellers
Providents \$4.40
Electric \$652
Telephones (Old) \$20
Telephones (New) \$105
\$400
Docks Cum. Rts. \$215
Hotels \$45
Lands \$305
Chinese Estates \$103
Trams \$115
China \$65
Electric \$64.00
Telephones (Old) \$28.00

PRINCESS LEAVES FORTUNE TO DUKE OF KENT

PRINCESS LOUISE, great-aunt of the King, who was buried at Windsor, was one of the wealthiest members of the Royal Family. The bulk of her fortune will go to the Duke of Kent.

Part of the valuable collection of jewellery, not worn for years, will go to the Duchess of Kent. There are also substantial bequests to charities and provision for the Kensington Palace staff.

Relics of Queen Victoria will be distributed among members of the Royal Family, including the King and Queen.

Some of the people to whom bequests were originally left have already died. King George V. would have inherited among other things one of the Princess's own paintings.

Ignorant of War

Kensington Palace is a "grace and favour" residence which the King can give to any one he pleases, but it was the Princess's hope that the Duke of Kent and his family would live there after her death.

She died at the age of ninety-one without knowing that, for the second time in her life, Britain was at war with Germany. It was agreed that the news should be kept from her.

She never saw her gas mask, identity card or ration coupons.

Princess Louise, who was the oldest surviving child of Queen Victoria, lived so frugally in her ninety-eight-roomed residence at Kensington Palace that most people regarded her as a comparatively poor woman.

Her residence was run by a handful of servants. Many rooms had not been used for years. The study of her husband, the Duke of Argyll, who died in 1914, was wrapped in dust sheets; the dining-rooms and a number of ground-floor ante-rooms have long been locked up.

After her ninetieth birthday the Princess lived upstairs in an atmosphere of Victorian austerity.

No Lift

There was no lift in her wing of the palace; coal for the open fires in the bedrooms was carried up by hand. An old-fashioned kitchen range heated the bare corridor outside the room in which she spent the last weeks of her life.

Carpets, curtains and furniture dated from the beginning of the century.

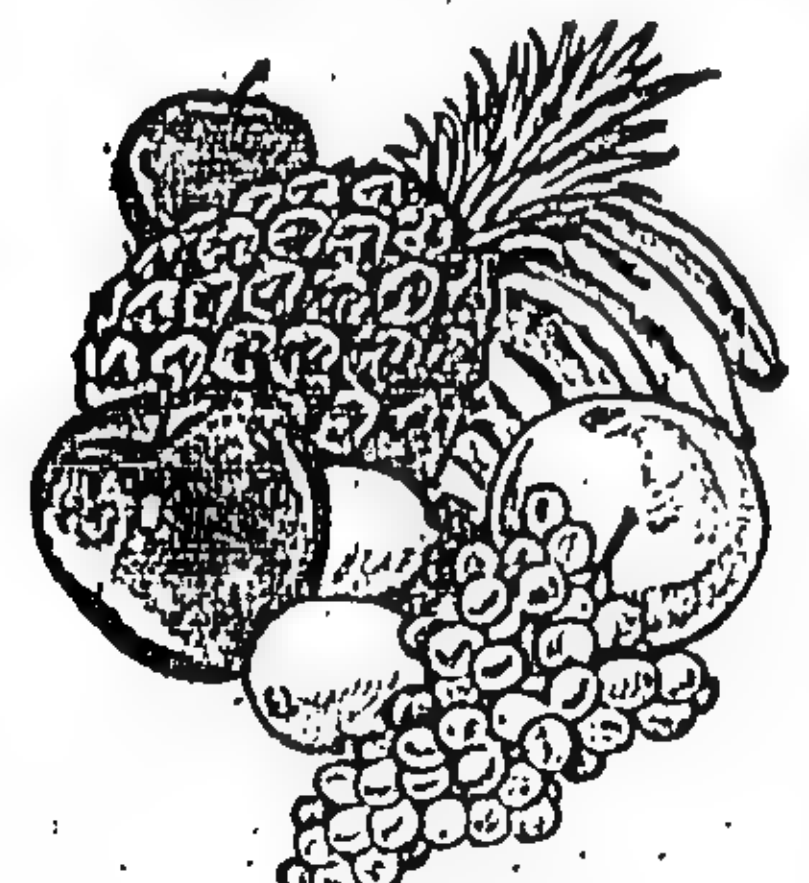
Princess Louise had an income of £8,000 a year from the Civil List. Her total housekeeping expenses at Kensington Palace amounted to little more than half this.

In addition, she inherited a large sum of money from Queen Victoria and benefited under the will of her husband, who left more than a quarter of a million pounds.

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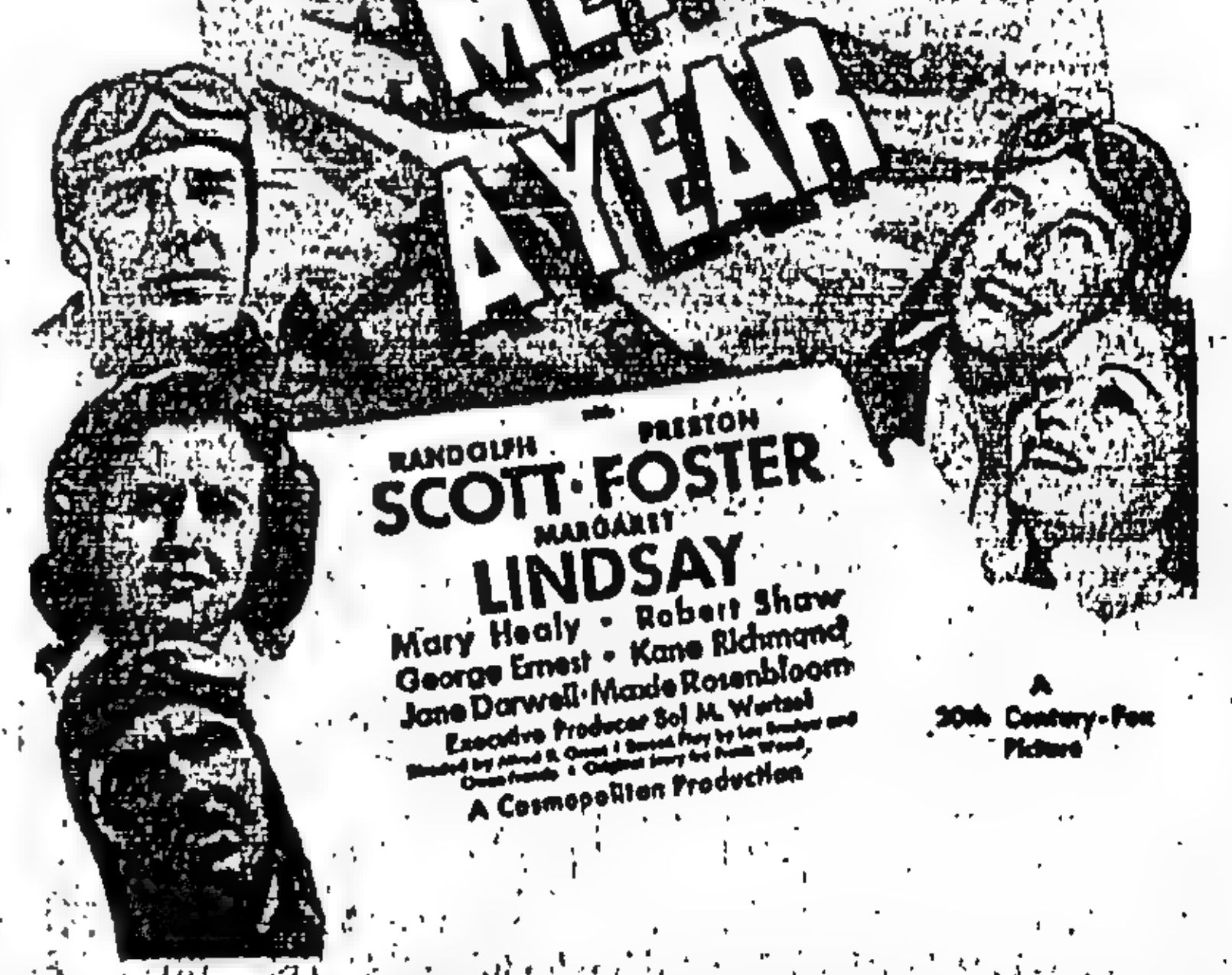
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THE ROMANCE OF HOLLYWOOD
FROM BATHING BEAUTIES TO
WORLD PREMIERES!

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S production of

HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE
IN TECHNICOLOR

Starring
Alice Faye • Don Ameche

A. EDWARD BROMBERG • ALAN CURTIS
STUART ERWIN • JED PROUTY
BUSTER KEATON • DONALD MEER
GEORGE GIVOT • EDDIE COLLINS

Directed by IRVING CUMMINGS

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"Yes, Zur", Says The Cockney

Evacuation Plays Tricks With Accents

LONDON.—The young cockney who had been evacuated to Somerset said "Zur" and the effect on his puzzled parents would be comparable to a New York eastside merchant suddenly hearing his off-spring say "you-all".

It will literally be a wise father who understands his own son if the "duration" of this war approaches that of the last and scholars predict that the great mass migrations from danger areas will permanently affect the English of England.

The cockneys of London are mixing with the villagers of Cornwall and Devon. The "public school" accent has become a familiar sound in quaint English villages of the shires where only the local accent was known.

Never Seen Countryside

Many of the poorer city dwellers had never seen the countryside until they were evacuated. Likewise many country dwellers had never been to London. Their accents, and Britain has almost as many as old churches, made them foreigners.

"Iark at me talking to I" says the young Londoner to his astonished parents who have come down to the countryside of Dorsetshire to visit him. Its soft accent and homely speech of Dorset and Somerset that he has picked up.

Likewise the youngsters of Dorset are confounding their parents with "Gawblimey" and "Nark it" brought from Lambeth in London by the visitors. They know now that an "Up and downer" is a quarrel to a Cockney and he knows now that if you "feel wished" in Dorset you don't feel well.

Of all the evacuation areas Wales probably will have the most profound effect upon its young visitors. Already the liquid lilt appears in their speech and they use "go over by there" in Welsh as fluid as any native.

ADAM STARTS A WAR AT HOME

LONDON, (UP).—There is war between sculptor Jacob Epstein and Charles Stafford, who bought the sensational three-ton Epstein masterpiece "Adam" and is making a fortune showing it in side shows.

Stafford who was reputed to have bought the statue for £7,000 plans to take Adam to the United States—insuring for £20,000 against sub-marines—and to make £1,000,000 out of its exhibition there.

He has already made as much as £1,000 in one day showing it at Blackpool, since when it has been on view in London roads.

Epstein who said that Stafford only paid £750 for the statue is furious over the suggestion. Says he resented it being shown at Blackpool and still more resents it being shown in New York where he was born. He considers it a vulgar display.

The statue on show has to be heavily guarded, as one vessel with a chisel could destroy 90 percent of the sensationalism in ten seconds.

NORWAY DETERMINED Government Declaration Thanks Allies

Hamar, Apr. 29. The war shall last until the usurpers have been hurled out of the country and Norway is again free, says a declaration by the Government. It thanks the British, French and Polish Governments for their aid and says that together these Governments are fighting against tyranny which violates international law and seeks to subvert small nations. The Norwegian Government trusts that law and liberty will be victorious in the end.

The declaration says that the German onslaught must have been prepared long in advance since the Germans invaded Norway simultaneously at several points—Reiher.

LATE NEWS

Colonial Troops Reinforce Near East Armies

CAIRO, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Britain's Middle East Army received other Empire contingents to-day. The first contingent of the Rhodesian Territorial Force arrived at Suez.

Some of the Force is being drafted to England, but most of it will stay out here.

The contingent contains personnel of Artillery, Engineers, Signals, armoured car units infantry and machine-gunners.

The Rhodesians, including officers, will hold concurrent rank in the Middle East Army although still belonging to the Rhodesian Territorial Force.

In the last war, the majority of the R.T.F. were affiliated with the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and as a matter of sentiment members of the present Force will, where possible, be drafted into this regiment.

A percentage of the Rhodesian contingent are all potential leaders who will be trained for commissions.

An extraordinary array of varied British uniforms is the changing aspect of Cairo's strolling population as contingents assemble from every corner of the Empire. Even the battle dress from England has now appeared.

HEAVY U.S. SHIPPING

Highest Returns For Ten Years

WASHINGTON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Figures issued by the Treasury Department show that United States shipping reached the highest total in ten years despite the Neutrality Act.

Some 1,042 vessels carried 2,562,000 tons of cargo to foreign destinations during January and February, compared with 932 ships carrying 2,264,000 tons during the same months in 1939.

Shipments to Russia. United States shipments of copper to Russia have declined abruptly since January, possibly partly owing to fears of seizure as contraband on the ground that it might be destined for Germany.

March shipments totalled 5,584 tons and February shipments 6,408 tons as compared with 20,003 tons in January.

There were no shipments during the same months last year.

FOOD SITUATION IN OSLO

OSLO, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—The Nazi administrator of occupied Norway admits that the food situation in Oslo is very serious.

One quarter of the country's cattle will have to be slaughtered to save fodder, he says.

German Wounded. GOTHENBURG, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—A fugitive from Oslo has told a Gothenburg newspaper that the civilian patients have been moved out of Oslo hospitals to make room for Nazi soldiers.

Convoys of ambulances arrive nightly.

HOSPITAL SHIP BOMBED

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter's Correspondent somewhere in Norway).—The Norwegian hospital ship, Brand IV, was heavily bombed by German planes to-day off Alesund, says the Norwegian telegraph agency.

Five persons were killed, including a doctor, and many were injured.

Oldest Regiment Inspected

LONDON, Apr. 29 (British Wireless).—The oldest regiment of the Canadian regular army was inspected to-day at Aldershot by Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught.

The regiment was the Royal Canadian Regiment, of which the Duke has been Colonel-in-Chief for 25 years.

Lord Mayor's Fund Now £1,357,000

LONDON, Apr. 29 (British Wireless).—During the past week the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund increased by nearly £40,000 to £1,357,000.

MRS. ROOSEVELT, SEN: 'TAKEN ILL IN CAR

NEW YORK, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Mrs. Roosevelt, mother of President Roosevelt, became indisposed while returning to her New York home by automobile to-day.

She was treated at a chemist's shop, where she stayed two hours. She was then escorted home by a large number of Police who kept away inquisitive persons.

Mrs. Roosevelt blamed her indisposition on some peaches she had eaten.

INDIA'S BIG WAR EFFORT

Money, Men And Arms Supplied

LONDON, Apr. 29 (British Wireless).—The scale of India's war effort is most impressive when its many manifestations over the past eight months are seen in perspective.

Regular units of the Indian Army are now serving overseas in France, Malaya, Aden and Egypt. Indian Territorials and men of the Auxiliary forces are serving in India by the side of their professional comrades. The Army is being steadily expanded in all branches of service.

And apart from the growth of the regular units, eight new Territorial Battalions have been formed and more are contemplated. Pilots and Mechanics for the growing air force requirements are being systematically recruited and trained in India, and in addition five new auxiliary volunteer flights have already been brought into being.

Successful Recruiting

Recruiting has been so successful that the authorities have had to slow up the rate of volunteers which came from every class. As a temporary measure, 25,000 recruits were medically examined, attested and placed on the waiting list for gradual absorption.

Indian Princes, true to their traditions, have been overwhelmingly generous. Two examples may be cited as typical. In addition to furnishing troops for garrison duty in British India and making liberal contributions to Indian War Funds, his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad gave £100,000 to His Majesty's Government towards the costs of an R.A.F. Squadron, which bears his name.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner offered the personal services of himself and his only surviving son, a large sum from his private purse, six battalions of infantry, his famous Camel Corps doubled in strength, and a large quantity of state products for use in munitions manufacture.

Special Fund Opened

So many contributions in money or in kind, from rich and poor alike, have been sent to the Viceroy that he found it necessary to open a War Purposes Fund, total of which is approximately £600,000. Nor has India's liberality been confined to the central fund, for generous donations have also been made to Indian Red Cross, St. John's Ambulance Association, St. Dunstan's, the Lord Mayor's Fund and others.

In the industrial field, the great Ordnance factories of India are producing munitions at a speed and in a quantity which a few months ago, would hardly have been contemplated.

When the expansion schemes are complete, it is anticipated that India will become an important centre of the munitions production, able not only to meet her own needs but to an appreciable extent those of the Allied forces abroad.

AMERICA SENDS WARPLANES

WASHINGTON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Aircraft exports for the first quarter of this year were valued approximately at \$60,750,000, representing an increase of 225 per cent over the corresponding period last year, according to a statement by the Department of Commerce.

Ten of 70 purchasers took 94 per cent of the total. France headed the list with purchases totalling approximately \$33,000,000. Others were Australia, \$7,750,000; United Kingdom \$7,500,000; Canada, \$4,500,000; Finland \$3,000,000; Sweden \$2,250,000; Turkey \$1,500,000; Norway \$1,500,000; China \$1,250,000; and Dutch East Indies \$750,000.

March exports totalled \$2,760,000, which is the third largest monthly total ever recorded and exceeded only by those of last December and January.

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THE UNKNOWN RANGER

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THURSDAY

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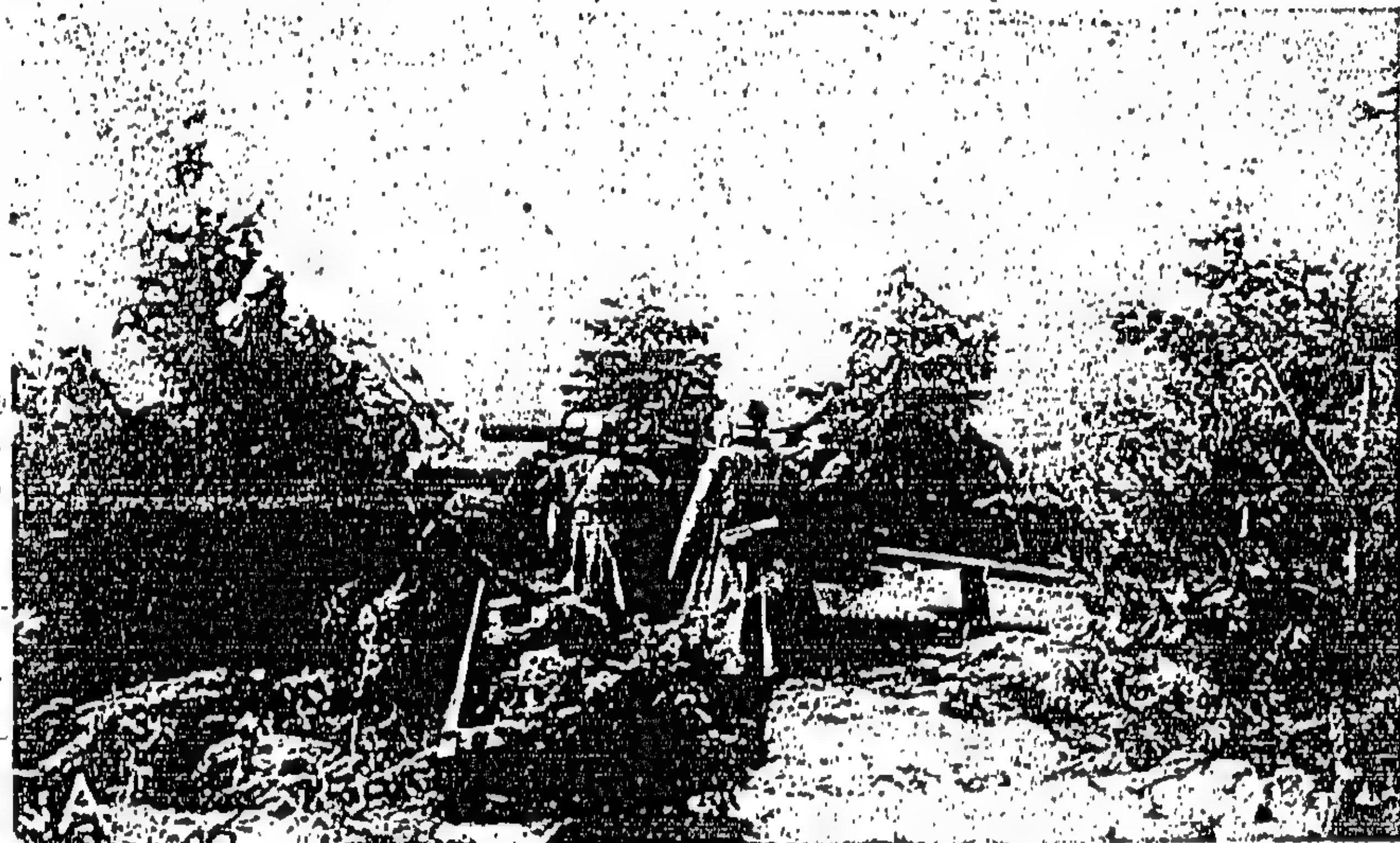
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NORWAY BLITZKRIEG FAILS: BRILLIANT ALLIED RETREAT

ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT BUT—



Official reports from the Western Front since the German invasion of Norway have been limited to "All Quiet" communiques. Nevertheless, artillery and patrol activity continues on an undiminished scale. This photograph of a big German gun was taken on the west bank of the Rhine.—Domel.

WE WILL WIPE OUT THE ALLIED ARMY IN NORWAY

—GERMAN BOAST

BERLIN, April 30 (Reuter).—The Allied Army in Norway, except around Narvik, will be wiped out to a man within ten days—according to authoritative Nazi sources in Berlin.

Must Have Superior Air Force

New British Press
Comment

LONDON, Apr. 30 (Reuter).—The necessity of building up a superiority in the air in Norway if the Allies are to overcome the initial advantage gained by the Germans through their treacherous invasion was again stressed in several newspapers to-day. They emphasise that the campaign will be hard but express no doubt about the successful outcome for the Allies. The repulse of the German attacks north of Stenkljer is cited as an encouraging factor. One or two of the papers are eager to hear a statement from Mr. Chamberlain emphasising the Government's decision to pursue the Norwegian operations with resolution despite all difficulties.

Testing Time To Come
The "Times" says: "The Allies will pass through a stern testing time. Although the invading columns have not yet joined hands with the defenders at Trondheim, it will be no easy task to prevent their junction. From coast to coast, our command of the sea has secured to the Allied armies the greater freedom of movement, but to extend that freedom over the whole area of conflict, sea-power must be supplemented by superiority in the air."

Determination Deepens
"During the last week, more especially when the news was un-

German troops in the Gudbrands Valley are "relentlessly closing in," say these same sources, and not a single Allied soldier will be alive or at freedom in Norway within ten days except to Narvik.

"Catastrophic"

These same sources say that the Allied position is "catastrophic." They are deliberately understating the real extent of the operations "until the British Waterloo is complete."

New British Concentrations
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 30, (Reuter).—In an effort to stem the German advance up to Trondheim, British troops are said to be concentrated at Berkan, Kylene and other points on the Dombas-Storen front. It is thought that the British hope by harrying operations to break up the German advance before it reaches Storen.

Estonia Is Surprised

TALLINN, Apr. 30 (Reuter).—Her von Ribbentrop's declaration on Saturday that Sweden was maintaining her neutrality came as a surprise to Estonian circles although they agreed that the statement was based on fact.

At the same time they point out that recently the German Press had been attacking Sweden on the ground that she is not maintaining her neutral attitude.

Japanese Canard Is Denied

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
MOSCOW, April 30 (UP).—
"An utterly false and dirty,
provocatory fabrication."

This was the way in which the official "Tass" News Agency referred last night to a "Domel" report that the Soviet Ambassador in Chungking had handed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek an "emphatic warning" regarding the possible consequences of the measures taken by Chungking in connection with relations between the Communists and the Kuomintang.

NAZIS STILL SINKING

(By Propaganda)

OUR FLEET

BERLIN, Apr. 30 (Reuter).—A High Command communique claims that two British cruisers and 11 transports, totalling 50,000 tons, have been sunk or severely damaged during the past two days. This was officially denied by the British Admiralty.

The same German communique says that three Allied planes on an airfield between Andalsnes and Dombas were destroyed by bombs. Two German planes are missing.

Opposition Chiefs See Premier

LONDON, Apr. 29 (British Wire-
less).—Mr. Clement Attlee and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Leader and Deputy Leader of the Labour Opposition, saw the Prime Minister this afternoon.

The meeting is in continuation of the practice of keeping the leaders of the Opposition informed of the war.

MONS REPEATED & NAZI TRAP FAILS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, APRIL 30 (UP).—THE ALLIES HAVE BROUGHT THE NAZI BLITZKRIEG DRIVE THROUGH CENTRAL NORWAY TO A STANDSTILL AFTER A WEEK OF FIGHTING REMINISCENT OF THE FAMOUS RETREAT FROM MONS.

Outnumbered, constantly bombed from the air, their lines of communications disrupted by enemy air action and face-to-face with mechanised units of the type which so rapidly over-run Poland, the 1940 edition of the "Old Contemptibles" made the invaders fight for every inch of Norwegian soil, every valley, every mountain-top. 60 BOMBS TO THE MINUTE

The invaders concentrated all their attention on attempting to cut the Allied lines of communication.

In many raids, bombs were being rained on the British lines at the rate of sixty to seventy a minute.

But not even the full weight of Goering's aerial machine could halt British and French reinforcements from landing or from joining up with the original small force which went to the aid of Norway.

Each hour now makes the Allied position more secure.

MUSSOLINI RUSHES DEFENCES

Brenner Fortifications
Strengthened

ROME, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Signor Dino Alfieri, who has been appointed Italian Ambassador to Germany in place of Signor Bernardo Attolico, is known as a fervent admirer of everything German.

His appointment, therefore, is regarded as another effort to show Germany that Italy is ready to advance the German cause by all means diplomatically and economically.

Meanwhile it is reported that work continues day and night on the fortifications on the Brenner.

Work on the 1942 Exhibition has lately slowed down and it is rumoured that road-makers, masons and brick-layers have been given work on the fortifications and that raw materials are diverted to national defence.

Italy Rushes Her A.R.P.

Emergency Pamphlets
Distributed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Apr. 29 (UP).—That Italy is taking the prospects of her entry in the war very seriously is indicated by the fact that to-day Italian householders received an "urgent" Government pamphlet giving emergency instructions for air raid precautions.

The pamphlets advised all garrets to be cleared of all inflammable materials. They also announced that a house-to-house inspection would be carried out in the near future to insure that the instructions have been obeyed. A further booklet will be issued soon containing instructions in the event of gas warfare.

King Subscribes To Defence Loan

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—King Gustav was one of the first to subscribe to a new £25,000,000 defence loan which was launched yesterday. He bought several thousand pounds worth of bonds.

CONSTANT LANDINGS

Allied troops are being landed in a constant stream. Allied pursuit planes are more and more challenging the original German mastery of the air. Anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns are being put into action in ever-increasing numbers.

Nazi Trap Fails

The German attempt to entrap the Allied and Norwegian forces in central Norway thus appears to have failed.

Since yesterday repeated German attempts to continue the advance on the strategic Dombas-Storen Railway have been repulsed. Now the Germans are becoming desperate.

They are sending more and more planes into the air in an attempt to break the Allied resistance.

Swarms of Heinkel bombers are launching constant attacks on the Allied positions north of Trondheim.

Violent Battle Expected

Allied troops in this area, estimated to total more than 12,000 and receiving constant reinforcements, have dug in along the shores of Lake Naams for what, it is anticipated, will be the most violent battle ever fought on Norwegian soil.

Namsos, the Allied coastal base, was bombed four times yesterday. The raids were apparently aimed at the docks, but large parts of the town, already devastated and in ruins from previous raids, are burning.

The foresight of the Allied High Command in evacuating every civilian man, woman and child from the port alone prevented an appalling death toll.

To-day's casualties among the British, French and Norwegian troops are not yet known. In yesterday's raids, eleven were killed and 27 wounded.

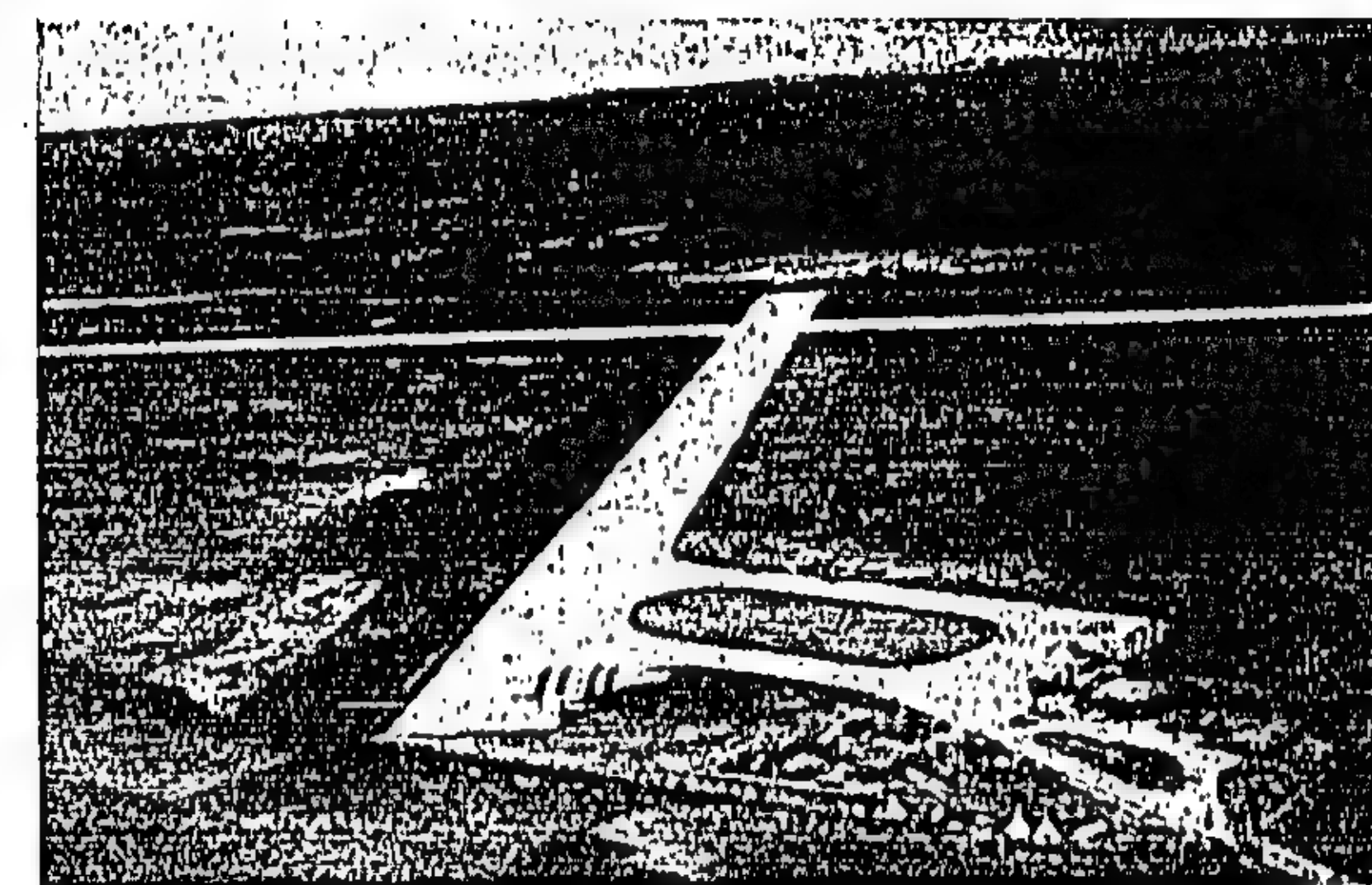
Joint Communique

For the first time since the outbreak of hostilities in Norway, the British and French Commands have issued a joint communique.

It stated: "The British Forces are in touch with the enemy north of Stenkljer. Enemy patrols have been repulsed with heavy losses, and several enemy prisoners have been captured. A British raiding party yesterday ambushed a German detachment, killing several and taking prisoners. There has been considerable enemy aerial activity, but few casualties resulted. Our aircraft replied. It is believed that one enemy aircraft was shot down. The morale of the Allied troops is good."

Nazi Advance Checked

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—According to latest despatches, the Germans pushing across the mountainous country south of Trondheim have been holly engaged by the Allied forces. Fighting is reported from Herkila. PLEASE Turn To Page 10.



Revenge Raid On Chungking To-day

Chinese Planes Bomb Japanese Supply Base

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CHUNGKING, Apr. 29 (UP).—Chinese bomber planes went into action this morning according to military officials, who said that several squadrons dropped 100 explosive bombs on Japanese military supply trains, motor lorries and warehouses between Hsinyang and Wushengwan on the Peiping-Hankow railway.

Officials claimed that both demolition and incendiary bombs were dropped, thus unfolding a new chapter in the large-scale activities of the Chinese air forces.

SPANISH REBUFF TO AXIS

Refusal To Give War
Aid By Franco

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, April 30 (UP).—It is reported that the Spanish National Defence Council, of which General Franco is the Supreme Head, has rejected certain proposals stated to have been made recently.

These proposals were that Spain should, in the event of Italy becoming actively engaged in the war as Germany's ally, permit German and Italian forces to occupy the Balearic and Canary Islands as bases for an attack on Gibraltar in association with the Spaniards.

It is alleged that Spain was offered Gibraltar in return for her "co-operation."

Emphatic Opposition

It is also reported that Colonel Belgebeder, Chief of Franco's Staff, emphatically opposed any opening of Spanish Morocco to foreign forces engaged in war with Britain or France. He is stated to have pointed out that France and Spain are bound by the Treaty of Algeciras not to share Morocco with any foreign Power, nor to allow any foreign Power to use it for a base.

Official despatches indicate that there has never been much popular support in Spanish circles for the Falangist claim for the return of Gibraltar to Spain.

Secret Session Demand

LONDON, Apr. 30 (Reuter).—Members of the House of Commons are expected to demand a secret session to permit a frank discussion of the Norwegian situation. It is reported that Mr. Chamberlain is expected to make a statement to-day following a conference with the Labour leaders.

YESTERDAY, the "Telegraph" published exclusive air mail photographs of the Sola Airport at Stavanger as it appeared after R.A.F. raids. Here is a view of the airport as it was before the raids. The absence of any surrounding buildings is clear evidence of the falsity of the Nazi claim that the British planes were bombing an "open town."

LATEST

JARDINE'S CREW RELEASED

SHANGHAI, Apr. 30 (Reuter).—Seven members of the crew, including the captain and commander of the Jardine, Matheson ship Lecang who were detained by the Japanese authorities in Tientsin on April 23, when a quantity of silver and yen 40,000 were discovered aboard, have been released after interrogation. As no one claimed the silver and yen, which apparently had been smuggled from Tientsin to Shanghai, they were confiscated by the Japanese authorities, says the report.

WAR AGAINST OPIUM

SHANGHAI, Apr. 30 (Reuter).—A conference for the complete suppression of the opium traffic and poppy growing is to be held in Chungking by the Ministry of the Interior, says the "Sun Wen-Pao." Representatives of the provincial governments will be invited to attend.

See Back Page For
Further Late News

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Exchange At A Glance

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T.T. London	1/21 1/2
T.T. Shanghai	1/21 1/2
T.T. Singapore	1/21 1/2
T.T. Japan	1/21 1/2
T.T. India	1/21 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	1/21 1/2
T.T. Manila	1/21 1/2
T.T. Batavia	1/21 1/2
T.T. Bangkok	1/21 1/2
T.T. Saigon	1/21 1/2
T.T. France	1/21 1/2
T.T. Switzerland	1/21 1/2
T.T. Australia	1/21 1/2
BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/34 1/2
4 m/s D/P	1/34 1/2
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	1/34 1/2
4 m/s France	1/34 1/2
30 d/s India	1/34 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.52 1/2

Man & Woman Fooled

Confidence Trick With Railway Tickets

Lum On, 29, unemployed, was charged before Mr. Himsforth at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning with obtaining 90 cents from Cheung Kiu, 29, speliences, Hing, 20, by false pretences.

Lum admitted the charge. Det. Sgt. Morrison said on Sunday afternoon, Cheung and Tang were waiting at the Yuenai Railway Station for a train to Shum Chun. As they were about to buy two tickets, defendant came up and offered to buy the tickets for them. They gave him 90 cents and he brought back two tickets. As they were about to board the train, the ticket inspector looked at the tickets and told them they had already been used. A sentence of three months' hard labour was imposed.

New Treaties Sought

Existing Pacts Are Antique Says Hull

WASHINGTON, Apr. 20 (Reuter).—As he considers the commercial treaty structure of the United States to be "antique," Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, has authorized the State Department to undertake the wholesale negotiation of new treaties.

Advance discussions have already begun with some countries. "Museum Pieces" Officials declared today that a preliminary survey showed that commercial treaty ties with most nations were not only out of date but were museum pieces. For instance, the treaty with Britain dates back to 1815. The State Department will endeavour to obtain unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment under the new treaties.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says: Business reported was not of vast proportions, and prices are not too robust, but the spread was over a variegated selection.

Buyers	
H.K. Banks	\$1,500
Bank of E. Asia	\$74
Union In.	\$400
Providents	\$44
Lands	\$30 1/2
Realities	\$4 40
Telephones (Old)	\$22 1/2
Telephones (New)	\$10
Lane Crawford	\$20
Wm. Powell	\$1
Entertainments	\$7 10
Providents	\$4 40
Electricity	\$5 1/2
Telephones (Old)	\$22 1/2
Telephones (New)	\$10 1/2
Docks	\$10 1/2
Hotels	\$4 1/2
Lands	\$30 1/2
Chinese	\$103
Trams	\$17 1/2
China Life	\$10 1/2
Electricity	\$5 1/2
Telephones (Old)	\$22 1/2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

Tennis Tournament

Matches have been rearranged as follows:—

OPEN SINGLES FINAL

Wednesday, 1st May.

OPEN DOUBLES FINAL

Friday, 3rd May.

Play commences 4.30 p.m. sharp each day.

Booking for Stand Seats now open at Moutries.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON &
Co., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

NOTICE

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RED CAN LAGER BEER

The undersigned greatly regret that, owing to a technical failure consequent upon war conditions, certain recent shipments of BARCLAY'S LAGER have not been up to the usual excellent standard.

All the affected beer has now been withdrawn and replaced, and the Public are assured that they can rely upon the usual high quality which has always been associated with Barclay's Products.

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Gloucester Arcade.

HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders of the Hongkong Engineering & Construction Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Sir Elly Kadoorie & Sons, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong, on Wednesday, the 1st May, 1940, at 12 o'clock (Noon), for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ended on the 31st December, 1939, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April to the 1st May, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
B. ALVES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1940.

M.S. "PANAMA"

Consignees of cargo by the above vessel are notified that all cargo is being discharged into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. whence delivery can be effected on presentation of original Bills of Lading countersigned by the Marshal in Prize, Courts of Justice. All charges incurred in landing and warehousing this cargo are for the account of consignees; pending completion of Steamer's account, a deposit of the amount of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Tariff Landing Charge plus 100% is payable, this amount being subject to final adjustment. Hong Kong Cargo remaining undelivered after 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th April is subject to additional storage charges. All damaged packages will be surveyed by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe at 10 a.m. on Monday, 29th April.

No fire insurance has been effected.

T. J. GOULD,
Marshal in Prize.

G. R.

NOTICE WATER SUPPLY

It is hereby notified that a constant supply of water will be given in all districts from 1st May until further notice.

A. R. PURVES,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 29th April, 1940.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Steamship. Bringing Cargo from Marseilles via Saigon. Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. All claims must be sent in to me on or before 5th May, 1940, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 1st May, 1940. Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL,
Agent.

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)
Talk by Mr. Ronald Cross
Relayed from London

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 0.52 m.c.s. per second.

6.00 An-Hour of Dance Music.

7.00 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

7.02 Aldershot Command Searchlight Tattoo, 1939.—Massed Bands of the Aldershot and Eastern Commands.

7.20 Songs by Peter Dawson (Bass-Baritone).

7.30 London Relay.—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Latest Variety Numbers.—Sing with the Guards, Regiments, Bands of H. M. Grenadier Guards, and by Major George Miller; Lonely Sweetheart, Lucky You, Lucky Me, Turner Layton; Heaven Will Be Heaven, The Only One Who's Difficult is You, Pat Kirkwood with Orchestra; Somebody's Asked Me, I Didn't Order 'A' It, Jack Garner; The Day I Rode To Brighton On My Bike, We've Now Like Thee In London, Tessie O'Shea with her Banjo-Juke and Orchestra; I'll Remember, Somewhere in France With You, Leslie Hutchinson.

8.41 Max Miller in the Theatre.—(Recorded in the Finsbury Park Empire).

8.50 London Relay.—Speech by Mr. Ronald Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, at luncheon given by American Chamber of Commerce in London.

9.20 London Relay.—News Summary.

9.30 London Relay.—"Cards on the Table."

9.45 Compositions of Moussorgsky.

10.20 B. B. C. Recording—"Money for Nothing."—A Sketch.

10.35 Dance Music.—Minnie the Moocher's Wedding Day, Hot Toddy, Cab Calloway and His Orchestra; Mario La O, Tendre Bolero, Leonora Cuias; Boys with Elyone Celis (Vocal); A New Moon, and an Old Serenade, We've come a long way Together, Harry Roy and His Orchestra; The Veleta, St. Bernard Waltz, Victor Silvester and His Ballroom Orchestra.

11.00 Close Down.

Journal

of the

Hongkong

Fisheries

Research

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Edited by

Dr. G. A. C. Herklotz

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at

Morning Post Building.

Price \$3.00.

HONGKONG TELEPHONE CO.'S GRATIFYING POSITION Year of Marked Success Despite Many Difficulties

What Mr. J. Scott Harston, Chairman of Directors, described as a gratifying position was revealed when the Directors presented their 1939 report to the 15th. ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Telephone Company, Ltd., at the Company's premises at noon to-day.

The accounts disclosed a credit balance—including \$149,523.64 brought forward from the previous year and after making provision for payment to Government of royalties on a revised basis—of \$1,379,403.20. The meeting approved the disposition of \$897,609.60 of this amount as follows:

Payment of a final dividend of \$1.00 per share on fully paid-up shares, making 14 per cent. for the year and absorbing \$500,000;

Payment of a final dividend of 25 cents per share on partly paid-up shares, making 14 per cent. for the year and absorbing \$62,500;

Transfer of \$92,577 Sinking Fund Instalment to Capital Reserve;

And the carrying forward of \$242,532.60 to the next account.

The annual report, read by the Chairman, stated: Before analysing the figures shown in the Accounts, I would like to make brief reference to the Telephone Amendment Ordinance which came into force on April 5, 1940. A perusal of the speeches made from this Chair since the inception of the Company will show that your business has developed far more rapidly than could have been foreseen when the original Ordinance was framed. Your Directors have, of course, been constant of this trend throughout the years of their stewardship and have foreseen that some adjustment of the Telephone Ordinance in its relation to the financial structure of your Company would require to be made if the business was to be allowed to continue to expand along lines consistent with accepted standards of sound commercial practice.

Terms of New Ordinance The Government has been approached from time to time on one or other special aspects of this subject, but it became evident that no satisfactory progress could be expected until the problem as a whole was considered. Consequently, your Board authorised the Managing Director to open negotiations with the Government with the object of reviewing that whole field and making recommendations as to how best the matter could be adjusted without impairing any of the statutory rights of the Company. In this relation, and having regard to the somewhat complex questions at issue, involving as they did, discussions of a technical and highly technical nature, your Board was desirous of paying tribute to Mr. E. M. Bryden of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and to your Company's Manager, Mr. J. P. Sherry, together with your Managing Director, who were associated in bringing these difficult and somewhat protracted negotiations to a successful conclusion as evidenced from the following summary of the principal results achieved:

(1) The Government will, in effect, take the place of the subscriber with the modification that shareholders will participate on an equal basis with Government after a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. (without maximum) has been received by them.

(2) The Company will supply the Government with 500 lines free of rental charges, and with additional lines (if and when required), subject to a discount on standard rates.

(3) The investments of the Company in respect of Depreciation and General Reserves were revalued as at August 31, 1939, the total depreciation arising therefrom being deducted from General Reserve, and the amortisation of the authorised capital being placed on a Sinking Fund basis.

(4) The Company is given the right to depreciate (where necessary) its investments other than those made on behalf of its Capital Reserve.

The Bill, as you are no doubt aware, was introduced as a Government measure, its terms having been previously agreed to by your Directors.

Dividend Recommendations Having, to the best of my ability, reviewed the salient details of the foregoing matters, I feel I can now proceed to the Accounts for the year under review, which reflect, I would point out, the effect of the provisions of the Telephone Amendment Ordinance 1940.

In general, the result presented is, in comparison, highly satisfactory, and has made possible the recommendation of your Board that the final dividend be increased from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. this making 14 per cent. for the year 1939.

Turning to the debit side of Profit and Loss Account, Royalties to the Government are shown in the amount of \$272,531.17 as against \$50,000.00 for the previous year. This enhanced contribution to the public revenue is a very material one, but is one which is especially necessary at the present juncture.

Depreciation allowance is \$250,703.00, as against \$521,524.38 for the previous financial period, but it will be apparent from my earlier remarks that, in future, the necessity for providing for depreciation on a scale in excess of normal technical requirements should no longer exist. I would add, however, that adequate provision in this respect has been made.

On the credit side, it will be observed that the balance from Working

Account is higher by \$123,501.11, and that receipts under the heading "Interest Dividends and Exchange" are less by \$23,172.02. It will be realised, however, that the adjustments made necessary by the Telephone Amendment Ordinance render direct comparison rather difficult. The increase, however, of \$127,754.88 in the net profit carried down after including such adjustments, amply demonstrates the eminently successful result of the year's working.

Turning now to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, it will be observed that, subject to your approval, a Capital Reserve instalment is proposed in the sum of \$92,577. This, if approved, will replace the former annual appropriation of \$170,482 to General Reserve, and is the yearly instalment calculated at a rate sufficient to amortise the present authorised capital over the residual period of the franchise on the basis of a Sinking Fund accumulating at an interest rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

"Gratifying Position" I now come to the Balance Sheet which, I feel sure shareholders will agree, displays a position of such financial stability as must be gratifying to the shareholders. The old disabilities imposed by the Telephone Ordinance in its original form have disappeared, with a consequent strengthening in the financial structure, which latter has been the goal aimed at by your Directors for many years. For example, on reference to the assets side, it will be observed that investments, which showed a depreciation of \$560,468.38 for the year 1939 now show an appreciation of \$104,447.49 over the materially lower market values ruling at the end of 1939. The result thus achieved is equivalent to the provision of an Investment Fluctuation Reserve—the desirability of the establishment of which has frequently been emphasised in previous references from this Chair. The remaining items on the Balance Sheet are of a self-explanatory character, and I feel, therefore, that I may now deal with the general trend of your Company's business.

At the last annual general meeting, my predecessor in the Chair referred to the continued expansion of the business of the Company and to the steps which were being taken to augment the capacity of your equipment more particularly in the matter of automatic exchange plant. I am glad to be able to state that the action thus foreshadowed was put into effect and an order placed in London for the requisite plant on highly satisfactory terms. Notwithstanding the intervention of the War, it is hoped that the contract entered into will be fulfilled in accordance with its terms, but, although latest advices tend to confirm this, it will be realised that world conditions are in a greater state of flux than ever before, and that serious delays in deliveries of materials may become inevitable. I think it is appropriate at this juncture to express appreciation of the excellent services rendered in this and other directions by our Manager, Mr. Sherry, and by our London agents, The Oriental Telephone & Electric Co. Ltd., and our Consulting Engineer, Mr. S. H. Poole.

Canton Service Break With reference to the matter of the trunk telephone service with Canton, which you will recollect was suspended during 1939, I regret to inform you that it has not been found possible to resume this service. Contact, however, is being maintained with the interested parties, and your Company is keeping its section of the plant and equipment in such a state of readiness as will enable us to take immediate steps for reconnection so soon as circumstances allow the service to be restored.

An event of very considerable importance took place on August 15, 1939, when radio telephone communications were established via cable and Wireless Ltd., with Chungking and Manila. Unfortunately, these services were suspended on instructions from the Authorities after being in operation for only two weeks. It will be appreciated that this is doubtless necessary for imperative reasons, but it is to be regretted that this promising new branch of your business had to be closed down so soon after its auspicious opening. Here again, I am unable to give you any indication as to when these services will be resumed, but you may rest assured that your Company will be ready to re-establish such communications as soon as this becomes practicable. It had been hoped

LETTERS

What We Are Fighting For

To The Editor.
The "Hongkong Telegraph."
Sir—I was reading yesterday's issue of the "Telegraph" when I came across the article "Is It Easy to Be Brave?" I was so impressed and touched by the vision the paragraph on the effect it had on a child conjured up in my mind that I felt impelled to write and then to cut that paragraph out, together with the caption on another story entitled "Troops Learn What They are Fighting For."

Before the father could place his child in the mother's waiting arms, there were no more boys in the daisies on that patch of the lawn which was within reach of the mother's hand. So he dropped the child on the board, hoping, I am sure, that the mother or some other would catch her.

The Clippings forwarded by the writer I forward these two clippings to you as I am sure you could make a leading article from them to serve as an incentive to every decent man and woman to do all in their power to combat and help to defeat such dastardly crimes being committed by a people who are not fit to be called civilised.

Mr. Chamberlain was perfectly right when he said "It is evil things we shall be fighting against." I think it is the perfect answer to those people who are asking, "What are the Allies fighting for?"

A BELIEVER IN THE FUTURE
GREATNESS IN THE PEACE-LOVING BRITISH EMPIRE.
(Editorial comment on the article in question would be superfluous. It speaks for itself.—Ed.)

BELGIUM TAKING NO CHANCES

BRUSSELS, Apr. 20 (Reuter).—Steps are still being taken to suppress subversive activity in Belgium. Yesterday the police raided five houses in which the residents were suspected of secret Nazi tendencies. Several booklets were seized.

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Diamond engagement and wedding

rings, perfect stones, in any desired mounting or setting . . . rings which will always be cherished.

Beautiful wrist watches in precious metals, studded with diamonds or daintily engraved. Wondrous designs and perfect timekeepers.

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MAGAZINE PAGE

How BRITAIN is MEETING the MENACE of the MINES



IT was pitch dark on the wharf the minesweeping trawlers were moored.

The wharf was slippery with ice and still smelt of fish. But instead of barrels of cod-liver oil, all the paraphernalia of minesweeping, and buoys, and sinkers and coils of wire, were heaped up under the sheds.

Looking eastward from the deck of one of these trawlers, I saw the dawn coming through a cobweb of shrouds and rattles that glistened with hoar frost. The trawlers like sheep in a pen, and the smoke from their funnels rolled away in sooty black clouds. What sounds there were came from below—shovels scraping on the stokehold plates, and the clang of a furnace door. Presently an unfamiliar ob-

ject in the stern caught my eye and in a minute or two when the light grew stronger I saw what it was. Right aft, where normally the ensign staff stood, was a Christmas tree.

I felt that it was symbolic of something, apart from being a reminder of recent festivity, and while I was ruminating about it the siren tooted three times and we began to elbow our way stern first out of the jam. We were the first out and as we glided clear the skipper of the adjoining trawler a few feet away grinned at us. We were going to spend the day together, his little ship and ours, yoked together by a magnetic sweep in a fairway where magnetic mines were suspected to be lying.

GERMAN mines are roughly of two types. The magnetic mine which lies on the bottom, and the moored impact mine. The magnetic mine doesn't require to be struck to detonate. It explodes when a ship passes into its magnetic field. Counter measures against this type of mine consist in substituting a magnet for a ship and trailing it over the mine between two trawlers, both of which are hoping rather fervently that the magnet, rather than they, will do the detonating. The impact mine is moored to the bottom by a sinker and length of wire. It is detonated by a ship striking one of the horns projecting from it. I will describe presently the counter measures employed against these mines.

It was daylight when we reached the open sea. A gray day with a wind out of the north-east as sharp and cruel as broken glass. The little trawlers lifted their heels to the swell and threw the spray over their shoulders. Occasionally a wave slopped inboard and sluiced across the deck. Everybody wiped his face and brushed his hair with the tapes very carefully, without comment.

The skipper had spent the last year minesweeping. Thirty-five years he had spent in trawlers, fishing and minesweeping. He was a bald, clean-shaven man, husky as a crow, and had a secret contempt for Admiralty charts. He confided to me that the soundings were mostly wrong inside the 40-fathom line. He was the type that I imagine finds his way about the fishing banks by smelling the lead, and some mysterious sixth sense. He confided many things to me on our way to the sweeping grounds: amongst others that he had eaten an entire bottle of cough lozenges during the night. They failed to cure his huskiness, he said, and made him feel very queer.

WELL, we reached the channel at length and slowed down. Our companion sweeper came plunging up on our quarter and we veered a grass line to her which she picked up, and shackled wire to it. This we hauled inboard, connected it to our sweep wire and paid it out astern again. As the wire was paid out, various contraptions were shackled to it at intervals and finally the two trawlers started off abreast of each other, the submerged sweep towing between them. It all sounds very simple and straightforward as I have described it. Actually it was a magnificent bit of co-ordinate team work and seamanship. The trawlers pitched and rolled and the icy spray drifted over them. The man at the winch, with a bright-blue balalaika helmet on his head and a mouth in the corner of his mouth, controlled the wire miraculously, checking it to a foot when it was necessary to shackle on some appendage. He had the lives of everybody on that heaving deck in his hands, over and over again, scores of times during the day. The mate working on the shackles with a marlin-spike had bare hands scorched all over with old gashes and streaked with blood from new ones. Once the spike slipped or was jerked from his numb fingers and went overboard. Somebody handed him another; he put out his hand for it automatically, in silence. There were scarcely any orders except in the customary undertones. Nobody got in anybody's way or was at a loss in any emergency. There are times when a wire can behave like a mad python and be rather more dangerous. Every man on deck had handled wires from childhood, knew exactly what to do without being told, and did it.

Then we settled down to sweep. I should describe the operation, from a spectator's point of view, as a rather blood-curdling boredom. Up and down the channel we went, with the walling gulls for company. Every half-hour or so the cook staggered round with mugs of tea—hot sweet tea the colour of mahogany. He panned a small puppy which lived confidingly among seabirds feet and relish-

ed match stalks above all forms of nourishment.

When we came to the end of our beat the lieutenant jerked the siren lanyard and the other trawler slowed down, eased her helm over and round we came. She kept perfect station on us all day. There was no signalling except the toot on the siren at the turn. The Group Leader jerked his head at our sister trawler and made the same remark each time we steamed on the course. "Yon's a good lad!" he said.

We passed the day yawning. The men stood huddled on the lee side of the upper deck smoking and watching the sea. They were all fishermen from Stormoway and Peterhead, Hartlepool, Shields, Grimsby, Lowestoft. They had no illusions about their job. The week before a trawler had gone up and there was one survivor. Of the rest and the ship not a trace was found. They saw it happen. Yet they were undismayed; soft-spoken, gentle-mannered men, just spoken, with their job, carrying on with their job, supremely efficient. It is difficult to put into words what England owes them.

Well, the light began to fall so we hauled in our sweep and went bucketing home in the dusk. Our Christmas tree lifted against the sky at one moment and then showed up against the broken water astern. When we got in we reported the channel swept and apparently clear of mines.

Next morning I went off in a different trawler to the southward, where there was a known minefield—moored impact mines, the horned variety. This field was being cleared by fleet sweepers towing what are known as "oropesa" sweeps. This is a cigar-shaped arrangement with a flag on it towed from the sweeper. A board called a kite attached to the wire keeps the oropesa out on the quarter of the towing ship and the wire is weighted so that its curve intercepts the mooring wire of the mine and cuts it. The mine, released from its sinker, then floats to the surface. Occasionally it explodes in the sweep. The sweepers stem in echelon—that is to say on each other's quarter—with the bows of the second ship following the leader's oropesa flag, and so on down the line. They start at the edge of the minefield and sweep backwards and forwards on the principle of a bacon slicer, carving off a slice of the minefield each time. A couple of trawlers followed behind. One drops dan buoys—buoys with flags secured to sinkers by wire—to mark the edge of the swept section. The other sinks the mines as they appear on the surface, and picks up the buoys when they are no longer required.

The trawler I was in was commanded by a skipper whose father was the first mine-sweeper to put to sea in that area in the last war. The son was the first in the present war. Our job was primarily to drop buoys along the swept edge of the minefield astern of the sweepers. We started in the dawn, and an hour or two later the mines began bobbing up ahead of us. A horned mine awash is not a pretty object. They drifted away astern of us and presently we heard our opposite number bunting off at them with her Lewis gun. The sky cleared and the sun shone. The cook brought round tea at intervals. At intervals we dropped a buoy, and the deck was alive with writhing wires for a moment. Then a heave and a splash, and overboard went the 150 lb. sinker and everybody took a long breath.

All day we went to and fro, dodging the harvest of the sweepers, laying and mooring buoys. The sun sank over the land, and as the sweepers altered course for the base, the signal lamp of the leader blinked at us through their smoke. Two mines bearing so and so, sink and return to harbour. Well, we found when we got there that there were three of the beastly things, and the sun was setting. Everybody grabbed a rifle. The Lewis gunner, who had been driving a confectionery delivery van four months ago, opened fire on the nearest mine. Provided you puncture it with sufficient rifle bullets and don't happen to hit one of the horns, a mine sinks without exploding. It was like shooting at a glass ball bobbing on a jet of water at a fair. The trawler rolled, the mine appeared and disappeared in the waves 200 yards away. The Volunteer Reserve signman and the gunner snuck the first. Then the skipper got his eye in and did some pretty shooting. The sun sank lower and disappeared. The mine followed suit amid cheers. The last one was a race against the gathering darkness. But at length it bobbed more sluggishly. Then only one horn projected devilishly from a wave crest. The Lewis gun fired one burst and it vanished.

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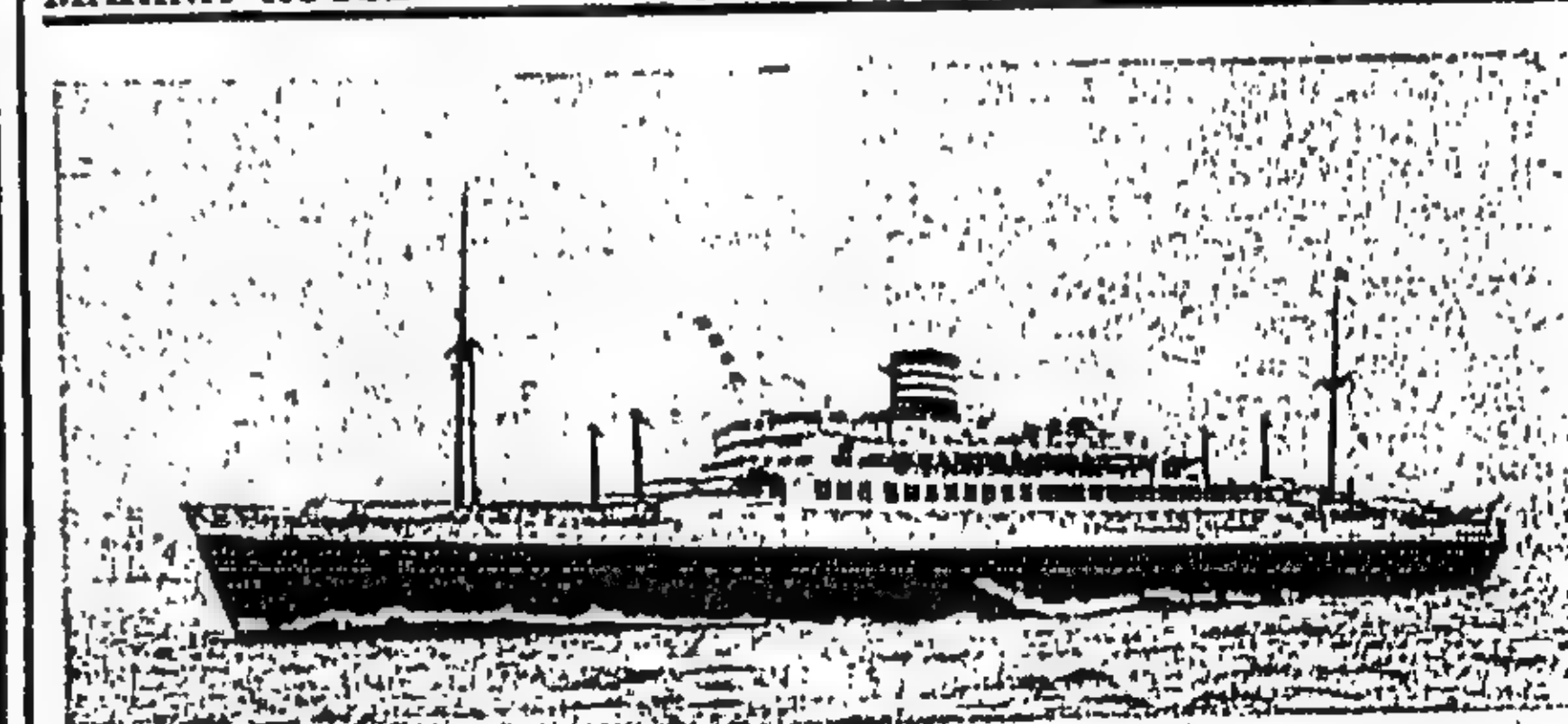
DB340—Drink to me only with thine eyes
Ah Moon of my delight, "Persian Garden"
DB1200—Kathleen Mavourneen
Love's old sweet song
DA1342—As I sit here (Sanderson)
I know of two bright eyes
DA1341—Love's roses
My moonlight Madonna (Poem)
DA310—Come where my love lies dreaming
Funclull Funclull

RICHARD CROOKS

DB1788—Holy City
Star of Bethlehem
DA1163—For you alone
Because, (d'Hardelot)
DA009—Song of Songs
Ah sweet mystery of life
DA1536—Bird songs at eventide
Green hills of Ireland
DA1394—I love thee, (Grieg)
Parted. (Tosti)

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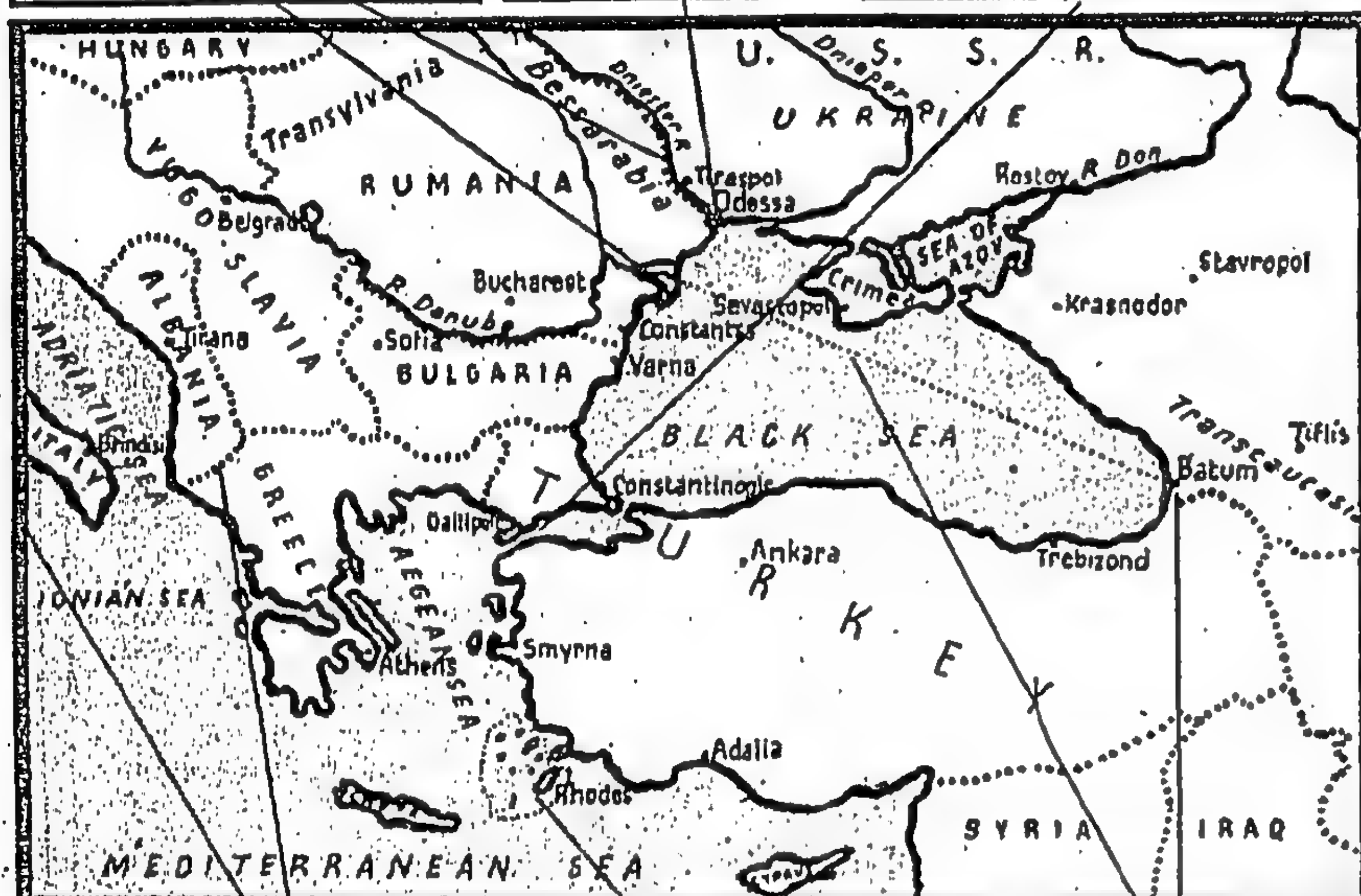
KING'S BUILDING TELEPHONE 30201.
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BLACK SEA NEWS REEL

Rumania, controlling Danubian outlet to Black Sea, and disturbed by rumours of revived Russian claims, to Bessarabia, watches Soviet-Turkish manoeuvres fearfully.

Odessa: Russia's Black Sea naval-air base and most important port for export of petroleum to Far Eastern Soviet army

Turkey resists Russian pressure to close Dardanelles (already re-fortified by Turks) to foreign warships; wishes for treaty securing relations with Russia yet compatible with Anglo-French commitments



Italy works to form neutral Balkan bloc under Italian influence, withdraws troops from Greek-Albanian frontier to reassure Greece.

Dodecanese Islands, ceded to Italy by Turkey by Treaty of Lausanne, 1923, form naval-air base for potential operations in Near East, but are vulnerable to Turkish attack.

Dotted line across Black Sea shows quickest route for Soviet oil from Batum to Germany via Danube. Hence Soviet anxiety to keep Black Sea neutral.

NO longer can Turkey be dismissed lightly as "The Sick Man of Europe." To-day, powerful and as united as any Power in Europe, she holds a key position in the fateful game of power politics.

But this key position has dangers as well as advantages, and certain of the dangers are seen in the delays in the negotiations now taking place in Moscow between M. Sarraf, the Turkish Foreign Minister, and M. Molotov, the Soviet Prime Minister.

Why is the Black Sea (over 700 miles long and nearly 400 miles wide) so important to Russia? The map above shows the factors which help to keep this inland sea one of the most important strategic points in Europe.

First, Russia must guard those vital lines of communication between her two ports, Odessa and Batum, and the Mediterranean, the Danube and the Far East. Once loose in the Black Sea, foreign submarines could do untold damage to Russian shipping, and warships with the aid of aircraft could possibly destroy the Baku oil fields behind Batum.

But such ships could only pass into the Black Sea through the narrow, 40-mile channel of the Dardanelles, which joins the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. And the guns of Turkey dominate the Dardanelles.

But Turkey, watching and countering the southward drive of the German-Italian axis, needs Anglo-French backing, and the price of that backing is the opening of the Black Sea to the Anglo-French fleets in time of war. That is Turkey's dilemma.

ROOKIES, 'SHUN!

by Will Shebbeare

TO-MORROW I go to join the Army. And in the nick of time there arrives for review a shilling booklet "full of advice and hints for young soldiers."

I say "In the nick of time" because I understand from this booklet that my fellow-soldiers will talk a language of their own. And how without this booklet I could have understood a word of what they will be saying I cannot for the life of me tell.

Quite a large part of this booklet is taken up with a dictionary of this language. There are entries in it like:

Flying trapeze: Cheese.
Corp: Form of familiar address to a friendly corporal.
D.A.: Damn all. Self-explanatory.
Dekko: Look.
Gaspirator: Gas mask.
P.B.I.: The Infantry's name for itself.
Sugar: Money.

ALL manner of advice for the timid recruit is crammed into these 98 pages. It will take some living up to:

"The army hates a slacker or a slumcock."
"Do not choose a bed next to the N.C.O. or the stove—both these positions sometimes become a source of jealousy."

"Trust your officer and if any trouble should arise and you have

a reasonable explanation by all means give it. If you have none, own up like a man."

"A fatigue lasts but for a day but at any rate provides a change from the monotony of parade duties."

"Certainly in ordinary civilian life you would not be able to devote as much time and attention to such games and athletics in general as you can now."

"Wear two pairs of socks."
"Leave sick parade alone as far as possible."

THERE is some extremely helpful advice about how to recognise an officer in the blackout:—

"You must be guided by his bearing, for it is a fact that the possession of the King's Commission gives a certain air or swagger readily distinguishable by the army man."
"There may be two brothers, one a gorgeous Sergeant-Major and the other humble Second-Lieutenant, but there is still some subtle difference. Shall we say one has the 'spit' and the other the 'pollish'?"

SERIOUSLY, this book, Soldiers in Training, by Soldierman (Frederick Warner and Co.), is really very helpful. I feel reassured by having read it, and the thousands of other young soldiers who will be called up this week with me will find it worth buying.

All the same, I shall burn it before I set off for the barracks. If I were seen there with such a book I should be ragged unmercifully.

Chamberlain meets Hitler and Goering threatens that if there is war— 'LONDON WILL BE IN RUINS'

● Negotiations in the Sudeten crisis—the origins of which were described yesterday—dragged on at Prague throughout the summer of 1938.

When, in July, deadlock was reached, the British Government sent Lord Runciman to act as independent mediator.

But before that mission could reach a settlement the next Nazi Party Rally was being held at Nuremberg, and Hitler was making a speech that "set a torch to the Sudeten lands."

Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin until the outbreak of war, reveals, to-day more secrets of those dramatic days.

I AM, personally, not likely to forget in a hurry my second visit to Nuremberg in 1938, cooped up for five days in the diplomatic train, without privacy and practically without means of communication. I was already feeling very unwell at the time of a malarial fever which was to put me hors de combat for four months in the winter; sleep at night in a wagon-lit compartment was hardly possible, and rest during the day was none. I had left Berlin on the night of Tuesday, September 6, meaning to stop a mere thirty-six hours. In the event I stopped five full days.

Wrote notes on "thriller" pages

A railway train scarcely lends itself to writing, and I had foolishly omitted to provide myself with any materials. When eventually I had to send a letter to London by special aeroplane, I was obliged to use for the purpose the blank pages torn from some detective stories. My vocal activities were, on the other hand, immense. I had two long conversations with Goering, three with Goebbels, one or two with Ribbentrop, two or three with Neurath.

I conveyed, besides, an endless succession of warnings to a host of other Nazi personalities of scarcely lesser note, the cumulative effect of which, since talking there was almost the equivalent of broadcasting, I hoped would be useful. To all except Hitler—with whom I merely exchanged banalities in the midst of my colleagues' remarks—were the same.

"If Germany makes an aggressive attack on Czechoslovakia, France is in honour bound to come to the aid of the Czechs, and if France is engaged in war, Great Britain will inevitably be drawn in also."

I felt that the most immediate matter of importance was to impress this on the German minds that Hitler, in the big political speech which he was to make at the end of the Congress, would think twice and would not adopt therein an attitude from which afterwards he could not recede.

It was indeed clear from the beginning that Hitler himself was determined to refuse any political contact with the foreigner. At the diplomatic reception my French colleague, Francois Poncet, a senior member of the diplomatic body, had tentatively sought his



views by referring to the fall of the political barometer.

Hitler had curtly replied that weather forecasts were always wrong and turned the subject.

He was in the midst of his whole Nazi army and after May 21 he was not for a moment going to allow it to be thought that he was subject to any further external dictation.

It was my absolute conviction then, and with the enlightenment of time it was even more so, that he would have declined on the ground of all his other numerous engagements to receive me if I had asked for a special audience.

Also, if I had given him through Ribbentrop any official warning which must have become public property—the effect would have been to drive him right off the deep end, and would have made an immediate aggression on Czechoslovakia unavoidable.

The idea of a public warning to be given by me to Hitler at Nuremberg, which was seriously considered by His Majesty's Government was accordingly dropped at my insistence to the above effect.

But the most that can be said about Hitler's speech at Nuremberg was that it did not actually slam the door finally on a peaceful solution.

It was truculent and aggressive; it claimed self-determination for the Sudetens and promised them Germany's full support, but it set no time-limit and demanded no plebiscite.

Nevertheless it set the torch to the inflammable material in the Sudeten lands, and was the signal for an outbreak of demonstrations, rioting and serious disturbances.

The Czechs replied with martial law, and Henlein resorted by abandoning the Carlsbad points as no longer sufficient.

In these circumstances, the Prime Minister set into operation his plan for personal contact with Hitler, and shortly after my return to Berlin I received instructions to arrange it accordingly.

I did so through Ribbentrop, and Hitler at once agreed.

Chamberlain says 'I'm tough'

I was given to understand that his first reaction was to save the elder man the fatigue of the journey by going himself to London, or at least half way there.

His second was to invite Mrs. Chamberlain to accompany her husband.

There was, however, no time to consider counter proposals, and the Prime Minister left London at eight-thirty on the morning of the fifteenth and reached the Munich aerodrome four hours later.

I had myself left Berlin by train the evening before and had arrived at breakfast-time in Munich, where there were certain hurried details as regards elphering and typing to be arranged with Mr. Carvell, the Consul-General there.

The British plane did the journey quicker than was anticipated, and I was at the aerodrome barely five or ten minutes before it landed.

Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Sir Horace Wilson, who accompanied him, had ever flown before, and I was a little nervous how they might have stood the journey. I need not have been.

Mr. Chamberlain stepped out of the machine looking remarkably fresh and quite imperturbable. In reply to some comment of mine, he said, "I'm tough and wiry."



The Premier arriving at Munich. With him is Ribbentrop.

causing him much extra trouble and worry, as well as rendering the procedure of conversations a deus subsequently impossible.

New meeting arranged

I have always regretted this, as Ribbentrop's interventions were never helpful and often the reverse.

At the later interviews Sir Horace Wilson was always present, and myself sometimes, while Kirkpatrick (of the British Embassy) acted as British interpreter and took records of the meetings.

In the course of this first conversation, which lasted for three hours, Hitler made it clear that the only terms on which he could agree to a peaceful solution by agreement was on the basis of the acceptance of the principle of self-determination.

The Prime Minister finally accepted that principle for himself, and undertook to consult his Cabinet and to endeavour to secure its consent to it, and likewise that of the French and Czech Governments.

Hitler, for his part, declared his readiness to discuss thereafter ways and means, and undertook to meet Mr. Chamberlain again at a date to be agreed upon between them.

The Prime Minister accordingly left by air for London again on the following morning.

Lord Runciman was recalled from Prague for consultation, and the French Premier and Monsieur Bonnet were invited to London on September 18.

Hitler suggests private talk

A bare half hour's grace was there accorded us before we left again in a fleet of motor-cars for the drive of some twenty minutes up the mountain to the Berghof. There Hitler, surrounded by General Keitel and a few other members of his immediate entourage,

TO-MORROW

Hitler goes back on his word—Chamberlain's indignation—"War seemed inevitable."

age, received the Prime Minister on the top of the small flight of steps which lead to the entrance of his unpretentious mountain fastness.

The first item on the programme was tea, which was served in a semi-circle before the fireplace situated opposite the great window of the reception room looking across the mountains to Salzburg.

After twenty minutes of desultory conversation, the Chancellor suggested to the Prime Minister that they might begin their talk and they disappeared, together with the reliable interpreter, Dr. Schmidt, into Hitler's study.

The rest of us remained to sit and talk together in the reception room for the next three hours.

Hitler's personal staff did their best to feed and entertain us, but it was a wet and misty September evening and even the distraction of looking out of the window at the view was denied us.

On the other hand there was a constant influx of German Press telegrams about incidents in the Sudeten lands.

One, I remember, reported that forty Germans had been killed in a clash somewhere with Czech bandits.

A British observer, of whom there were already a number in Czechoslovakia, and who was immediately sent to verify the facts of the case; subsequently ascertained that there had, in fact, been one death.

It was a typical example of the method of exaggeration and actual falsification of news which was followed by the German Press at that time and has been ever since.

It had been my idea that it would be best for the Prime Minister and Hitler to have their meeting alone and not in the company of Ribbentrop, as would have been inevitable if Mr. Chamberlain had been accompanied by Sir Horace Wilson or myself.

It was so arranged, but in the event this was unfortunate, as, thanks to Ribbentrop and contrary to normal usage, the interpreter's record of the conversation was never communicated to the Prime Minister, thereby

be very few Czechs left alive and little of London left standing."

He then proceeded to give me fairly accurate details of the numbers of modern anti-aircraft guns which we possessed at the time, as well as of the unpreparedness of England's air defences generally.

He also mentioned, as was doubtless true at the time, that the German air force was numerically superior to those of Britain, France, Belgium and Czechoslovakia combined.

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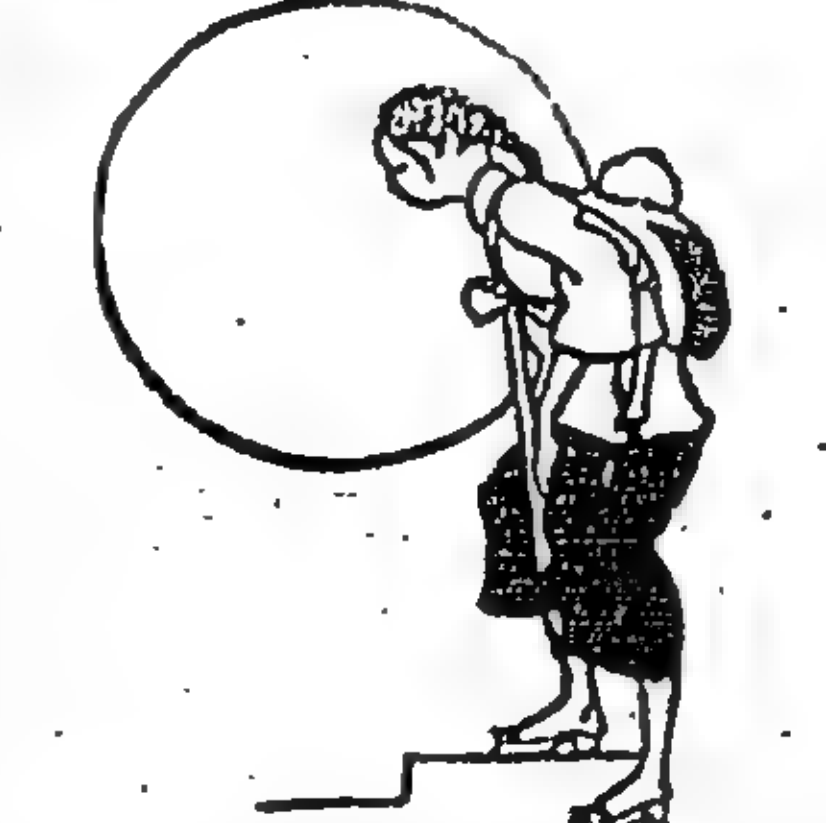
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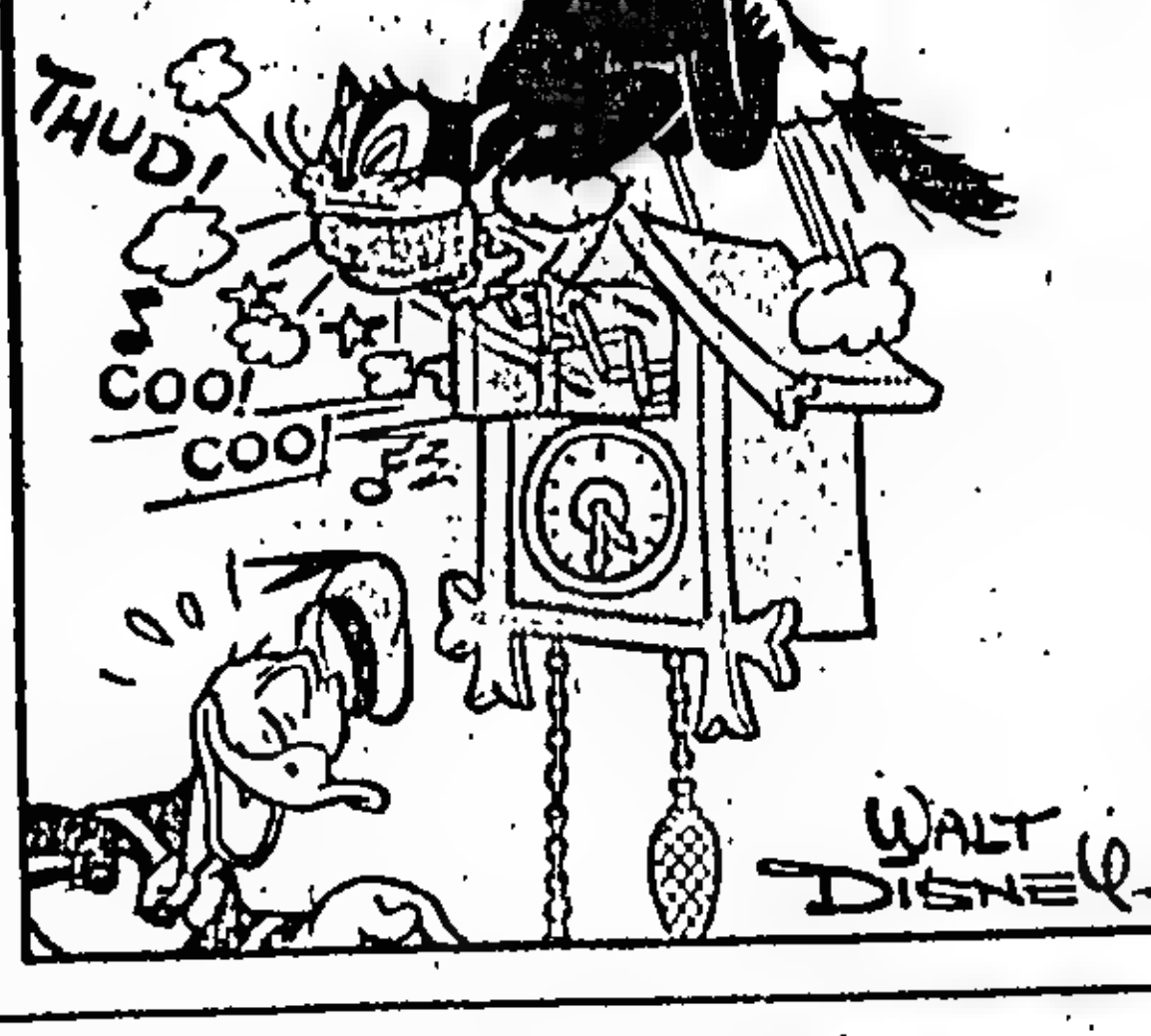
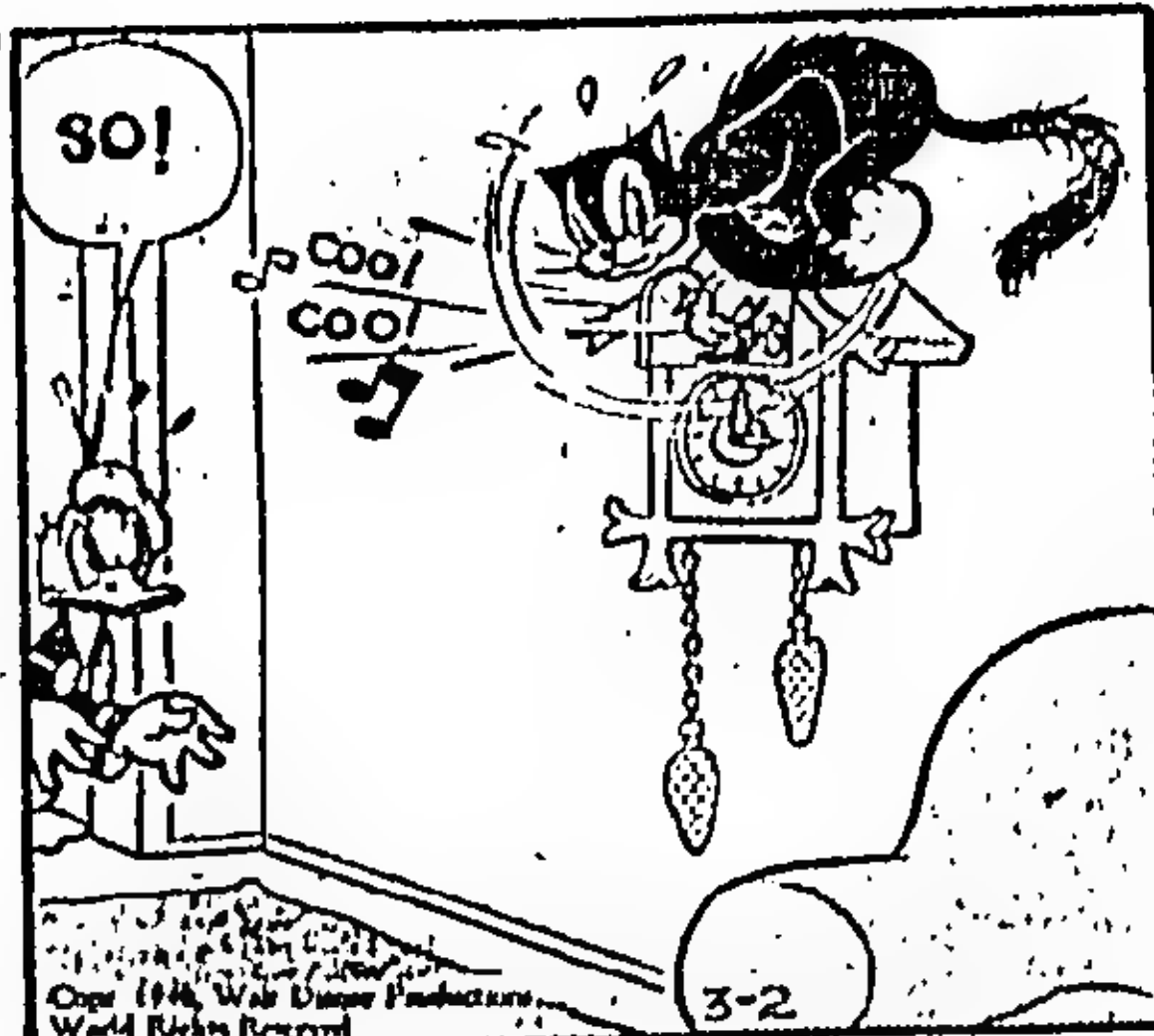
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Three Thousand Lives Lost Every Year Could Be Saved

Why Britain Fails To Beat Diphtheria

"Of all failures in our national health policy the most unforgivable is our inability to bring down the high incidence of diphtheria in children."

This criticism is expressed in the leading article of the current issue of "The Lancet."

"We have known for years," continues the writer, "that mere hospitalisation of cases cannot control diphtheria, that healthy carriers abound, and that it is never possible to detect more than a small proportion of the potential sources of infection."

"We know that natural immunity to diphtheria can be stimulated by artificial means and that if three-quarters of the child population were so treated diphtheria would disappear from our midst, with an annual saving of over 3,000 lives in England and Wales alone."

APPEAL TO ITALY

Australian Premier Wants Understanding

SYDNEY, Apr. 29 (Reuters).—An appeal from Australia for a better understanding between Italy and the British Empire was made by Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Premier, in a speech inaugurating a new series of broadcasts on the 25 metre band from here last night.

"Between you and us there exists a well-established friendship based on mutual respect," Mr. Menzies said. "But to-day war has come over the world and almost every nation has looked upon the struggle with anxiety."

A. Painter To Italy

"No nation is in a better position than Italy to understand the fate of Norway and Denmark and the fears of other neutral States threatened with aggression."

"In common with all members of the British Empire," he concluded, "we are determined to make a stand against aggression. I am fully convinced that the things we are fighting for are of such importance that we shall have your sympathy in our struggle."

"Hate" Speech By Dr. Ley

Pours Out Insults Against England

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, Apr. 29 (UP).—Dr. Robert Ley, the Nazi Labour Front leader, indulged in a "hate" broadcast against England to-day, when he addressed German youth at Cologne.

"We will destroy England! Every German worker is racially more worthy than any English Lord," he screamed.

Know Only Money

He went on: "The English are a race of capitalists, plutocrats and despised aristocrats, whose only thought is their money, and who know nothing but profits."

"They begrudge the German people their freedom and national existence, and they begrudge German youth their future."

"They blockade and want to starve us. They will not succeed."

GUARDS PROTECT H.M.S. CARADOC

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 29 (Reuters).—The English cruiser Caradoc has arrived at Los Angeles and will be allowed to remain 24 hours.

Immediately she arrived, a strong guard was posted to prevent interference with her.

It is reported that the cruiser's mission is to blockade copper shipments across the Pacific.

"It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the public fail to seek immunisation principally because they are ignorant of its benefits and that some at least of the blame must be put on a lack of conviction within the medical profession, more particularly among general practitioners."

60,000 A Year

Diphtheria attacks annually some 60,000 people in England and Wales alone, and kills over 3,000 of them.

Artificial immunity lasts for years, and in many cases for life. Attacks of diphtheria after immunisation are rare and almost invariably mild.

"Apart," the article goes on, "from the advantage of individual protection, which might be expected in appeal most to a parent, it has been shown repeatedly that if 70 per cent. or more of children in a particular community are immunised diphtheria ceases to be a problem in that community."

"For example, in Toronto the morbidity-rate of diphtheria fell from 184 per 100,000 to 3.5 after the introduction of immunisation and the annual deaths from diphtheria fell from 65 to nil."

Nazi Raid On City Of Molde

Open Town Extensively Damaged

HELSINGFORS, Apr. 29 (Reuters).—Some details of the German raid on the city of Molde are given by the Helsingfors Bureau of the Norwegian telegraph agency.

It is stated that German planes bombed the centre of the town, causing extensive damage. It is not yet known whether there were any casualties.

Plane Shot Down
One German plane was shot down and burst into flames. Two of the occupants were killed and the others were taken prisoner.

Several German planes were brought down near Alesund. At sea there have been engagements between Norwegian and German warships.

The German warships were supported by aircraft. One Norwegian ship was set on fire.

EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOURS

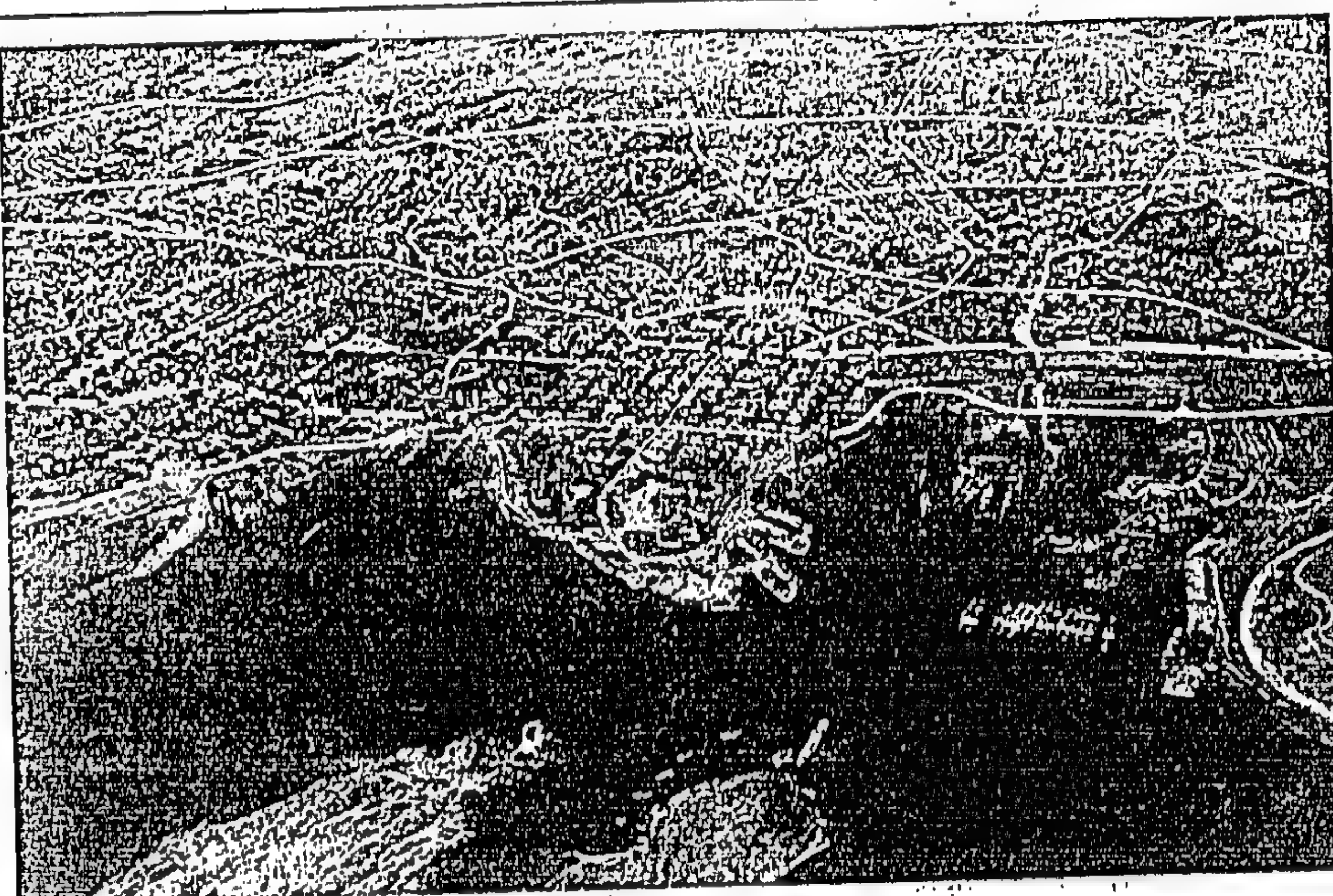
The Hongkong Working Artists' Guild is holding an exhibition to-day at St. John's Cathedral Hall of water colours and pen and ink sketches by Mr. Johnson Lee.

Mr. Lee is one of the many artists who have been brought by the war to Hongkong. His work is somewhat different from the work which the Guild has recently exhibited.

His water colours and sketches are of lovely scenes in western style and simple straightforward statements specially emphasise the atmospheric beauty of Eastern scenes.

Mr. Lee has been assisting in designing posters for the Anti-Tuberculosis campaign—particularly in the lay out of effective Chinese characters.

This has led him to suggest that he will donate 40 per cent. of the profits of to-day's exhibition to the Anti-Tuberculosis campaign.



GERMANY EMPLOYS POLAND TACTICS

LONDON, APRIL 29 (REUTERS).—"REUTERS" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT SAYS THAT THE GERMANS ARE NOW EMPLOYING IN NORWAY THE TECHNIQUE WHICH WAS SUCCESSFUL IN POLAND.

They hope to dislocate the Allied communications by bombarding railway junctions and quays while bombers are flying low and dropping barrages of bombs to prevent reserves arriving.

More than anything, they wish to prevent the landing of anti-aircraft guns, for without interference from these, they can fly very low.

Reports, however, indicate that the Allies have landed many batteries of anti-aircraft guns, and thus the positions of their bases are more stabilised.

It is certain that the Allied position at Narvik is daily becoming stronger as communications remain uninterrupted and the Allies are able to work with freedom of movement.

Finger-Like Thrusts
By Webb Miller
("UNITED PRESS" STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Apr. 29 (UP).—Military sources here estimate there are now 45,000 British and French troops supported by an unknown number of Norwegians battling against 60,000 Germans in Norway.

The main German objective is Narvik and their troops are racing up the Gudbrands and Oster valleys in an attempt to contact the German garrison at Trondheim before the Allies have time to reinforce their advance forces or attempt to crack the Trondheim fortress.

Two thousand British territorials and ten thousand of the famous French (Blue Devils) Alpine Chasseurs are at Narvik while hundreds of trucks are rushing up supplies.

Germany is making five finger-like thrusts in south and central Norway as follows:

1.—An advance from Oslo to Gulsvik and Voss, seeking to join a column marching northeast from Bergen.

2.—An advance up the Gudbrands Valley where four separate columns are moving north from Oslo seeking to take Dombas and so wreck the Allied communication lines to all central Norway.

3.—The Hjerikinn front in which a column is going up Oester Valley split into three parts.

4.—The Tynset front where a

R.A.F. VIEW OF OSLO

THIS aerial photograph gives an excellent panorama of Oslo, the Norwegian capital now in German hands.

The R.A.F. has carried out heavy raids on the aerodrome which is slightly to the right of this photograph.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS' AGO

April 30, 1890.
A new company just missed being floated this morning. Some coolies were excavating the foundations for the new wing to the Hongkong Hotel, when they came on a pool of quicksilver about a yard below the surface. Before the alarm could spread to the public, however, the deposit—amounting to somewhat about a pint—was baled out by the dustmen. It had presumably run down from a broken vessel stored in the godowns that used to stand on the site.

No German newspaper dare print the story of Bismarck's resignation. Only the foreign press do it. Bismarck has not gone willingly, but has been forced against his will to resign. He has served his country well. He came to the helm in Prussia in 1871, the year of the Franco-Prussian war, and he served as Chancellor of the German Empire from 1871 to 1890. He was a statesman of the first order, and his policy was to strengthen the German Empire by the power of the sword and the power of the pen. He was a great man, and his death will be a great loss to the world.

It is now stated on the highest official authority, as well as being a matter of gossip in Parliament, and at the clubs, that the Queen is seriously considering the step of abdication. The recent reception of the Prince of Wales by the German Emperor has had a great effect on the aged Queen, who is now convinced that her son ought to have a chance to play the leading role in Europe during the rest of her life, which is certain to be short.

25 YEARS' AGO
April 30, 1915.
Unofficial despatches from France state that a great battle has begun in the Arras district.

The Admiralty announces that after days of hard fighting in difficult country, the troops landed on Gallipoli Peninsula are making their footing with the effective help of the Navy. French have taken 500 prisoners, and the enemy has been driven back to the sea. The British have also taken 500 prisoners, and the enemy has been driven back to the sea. The British have also taken 500 prisoners, and the enemy has been driven back to the sea.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. John Haldane, employed by the Government to make scientific investigations, has examined the Canadians who died from the effects of mustard gas. He found that numbers had died from bronchitis due to irritation caused by chlorine gas. A small stretch of road, numbers of German shells were also found to contain mustard gas, but not of so brutally barbarous a nature as the above gas.

10 YEARS' AGO
April 30, 1930.
Local taxation of motor vehicles was mentioned by Mr. Ho Leung, presiding at the annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Automobile Association yesterday evening.

With regard to local subjects, he said, "I would like to tell you that the question of parking in the city is a very serious one. It has been the subject of much discussion, and the matter is still under consideration. The Association is concerned, and the matter is still under consideration. The Association is concerned, and the matter is still under consideration."

Another question that has exercised the minds of your Committee is that of parking in Hongkong and at Kowloon. The problem of parking is a very serious one, and it is a matter of great importance. The Association is concerned, and the matter is still under consideration. The Association is concerned, and the matter is still under consideration."

Colonies grows and as the popularity of motor cars increases, the problem of parking becomes more and more difficult. Improvements are already apparent in this respect. We are hoping for still better facilities and our friends on the other side of the harbour must compose themselves in patience until the new scheme for the Star Ferry approach at Kowloon Point is given out by Government. In the meantime I can assure you that this Association is working in friendly collaboration with the Police Authorities, who are ever ready to listen to reasonable and practical proposals for the convenience and the benefit of the public.

5 YEARS' AGO
April 30, 1935.
The German Government has approached Great Britain with a programme for the proposed Anglo-German naval conference, and in the meantime, Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, has told the House of Commons that Germany has indicated that orders have been given for the construction of 12,240-ton submarines and that the matter "is at present under consideration."

It is learned that Germany's plans for a naval building programme are based on global tonnage figures, and include submarines of a revolutionary design which are capable of influencing the balance of sea power. They are under construction and are capable of diving out of sight and are capable of diving out of sight. The German programme, too, includes the building of five battleships of between 23,000 and 30,000 tons each and sixteen cruisers of approximately 10,000 tons each.

28 GERMAN SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, April 29 (Reuters).—It was made known in London to-night that since April 8, 28 German transports and supply ships have been sunk besides ten which were hit by torpedoes and probably sunk, and the German ship Mainz, which was scuttled.

The German expeditionary force in Norway has also suffered losses due to mines.

Patience At An End

Yugo-Slav Warning To Nazi Plans

BEIGRADE, Apr. 29 (Reuters).—It is understood that repeated flights by German planes over Yugo-Slavia's northern frontier in the past seven weeks are the main reason for the Government announcement that in future foreign military planes violating the frontier will be fired upon.

Recently eight German planes crossed the frontier one day. It is believed that they were scouting to obtain details of Yugo-Slav fortifications.

Most of the flights occurred in the Maribor region, which is the centre of the German minority and Nazi propaganda.

Lost Their Way, Excuse
When the Yugo-Slav Consul, M. Kijancur, protested, he was informed that the pilots were training and had lost their way.

Rumours that Italian planes have been seen flying across the Adriatic and reconnoitering the fortifications on the Dalmatian coast are believed to be untrue. It is stated that these rumours probably arose from the fact that an Italian plane, which had run out of fuel, crashed near Susak recently.

CANADA BEGINS AIR TRAINING

TORONTO, Apr. 29 (Reuters).—The British Commonwealth Air Training plan came into operation to-day with the entrance into the No. 1 Training School here of 109 aviation recruits.

In the long low buildings of what was once a famous club, young Canadians began a month of work preliminary to undergoing specialised training as pilots, gunners and observers.

The office of the French Consulate will be closed to the general public on Thursday, May 2, being the Feast of the Ascension of Our Lord.

column is moving west trying to cut the railway at Ulsberg.

5.—At Roreros.
The situations at Trondheim and Narvik remain unchanged.

Allied Reinforcement
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
STOCKHOLM, Apr. (UP).—It has been reliably stated that the Allies have widened their landing base in central Norway with large aircraft gunners and troops in a Norwegian fjord 100 kilometres northwest of Andalsnes and also at Sundals Fjord, 50 kilometres northeast.

From the latter point they will rush reinforcements quickly inland to the villages of Opdal and Berne, in a dive up the Orkdal Valley to consolidate the defence of Ulsberg and Hjerikinn against the German motorised thrusts.

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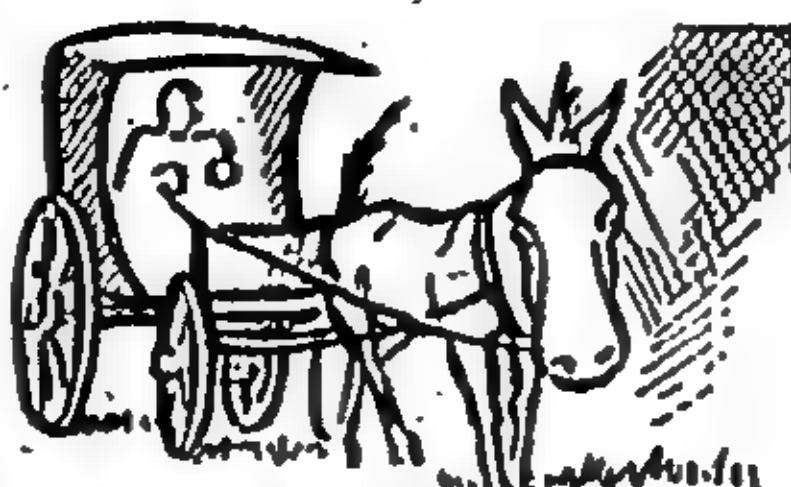
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Tuesday, April 30, 1940.

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This paper is published for the Proprietor by the Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd., at No. 26615, Wyndham Street, Hongkong. It is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays. The price of the paper is 1/6 per copy. The subscription price is 1/6 per week. The advertisement rate is 1/6 per line per week. The circulation is 10,000 copies per day.

Labour's War Aims

It is unlikely a general election will be held in Britain during the war, but it is almost certain that one would be held before the meeting of a Peace Conference.

A general election followed the Armistice of 1918 and preceded the Peace Conference at Versailles.

Replacement of the present British Government by a Labour Government may be unlikely, but it is at least a possibility. Thus it is a matter of more than academic interest to ask what would happen to the peace if the making of it were entrusted to leaders of the Labour Party.

To the Allies and friends of Great Britain it is reassuring to know that the broad policy of the Labour Party on the question of resettlement is in essentials the same as that of the present Government.

In its manifesto on "The War and the Peace," there is not a word which contradicts the peace declarations of Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax.

It even goes further than Mr. Chamberlain when it says that an association of States should be formed around the nucleus provided by war-time co-operation of Britain and France, that it should have a collective authority transcending the sovereign rights of separate States, and must control military and economic power to enforce peaceful behaviour, as between its members and secure armament reduction.

It is clear that in all major questions relating to the war and its aims there are not two Britains with whom friends and enemies have to deal, but one only. A change of Government would produce no change of British front.

The Sultan of Solo is watching..

WHEN Hitler makes one of his periodical threats to invade Holland we in this country think of the little wedge of territory that separates Germany from our eastern shores.

But the Dutch think not only of their "little wedge of territory," but of their rich little Empire, nearly 10,000 miles away—the Dutch East Indies.

For rich though little Holland is in gold and securities—one of the richest countries in Europe—her greatest wealth is in the wealth of the Indies.

What is this rich little, tight little Empire, tucked away in a corner of the Pacific? Holland Beyond the Seas includes Curacao, in the Caribbean, Surinam (formerly Dutch Guiana), in South America, and, most important of all, the archipelago officially called the Netherlands Indies, known to the native inhabitants as Indonesia, and called by old mariners simply the Indies.

THESE islands, home of orang-utans, komodo dragons, horn-bills and head-hunters, producers of pearls, spices, rare woods, are inhabited by 60,000,000 brown-bodied souls, not counting some 1,500,000 Asiatics and Europeans.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has never visited her Empire (although one of New Guinea's highest peaks is named after her), but she can hardly fail to appreciate what a windfall came to her little country that day in 1902

when daring adventurers of the Dutch East India Company set out on a five-year voyage to claim the islands.

Like India, the Netherlands Indies is divided into territory governed by native rulers in treaty relations with the Dutch, and territory governed directly.

The Dutch authorities strictly limit these rulers' allowances and make sure that a part of every little State's income finds its way into education, hygiene, public works.

IN Batavia sits the Volksraad, a legislative assembly composed half of natives and half of foreign origin, and half of Hollanders. But the Volksraad has limited powers. The real power rests in a tropical palace at Buitenzorg, outside Batavia, where lives his Excellency Jonkheer A. W. L. Tjarda van Sijckenborgh Stachouwer, the Governor-General.

Apart from being able to tell such high-sounding potentates as the Sultan of Solo or the Sultan of Jogyakarta how to rule their States, he can also veto any measure that a rebellious Volksraad might pass.

Moreover, he himself can make his own laws.

Unlike the British, early Dutch colonisers were not discouraged from marrying native women, and no racial ostracism came to them or their half-caste children.

Moreover, the Dutch have scrupulously refused to allow the slightest tempering with the

natives' moral code, even going so far as to bar missionaries in some islands.

The Dutch have experienced little trouble in the Indies, largely because the natives would rather enjoy a quiet life than bother with politics. Besides, they are split among more than 150 different races and languages, and this tends to make widespread rebellion next to impossible.

Meanwhile, the 220,000 Dutchmen in the East Indies enjoy great comfort. No white man is so poor that he cannot afford at least two servants at salaries of about £2 a month, and the usual staff of a well-to-do household numbers six or seven. They enjoy the latest films from Hollywood in Java, Sumatra and Borneo, and most of them own cars.

Tinned foods from home are always available, but the most famous East Indian dish is Rist-Tafel, which is both a ceremony and a dinner.

It has a base of rice, and consists of a hundred or more side dishes, including fried chicken, fried pork, beef, spices, fried bananas, fried shrimps, cucumbers, pickles, ginger, eggs in every conceivable form. Experienced East Indian Dutchmen go to bed for a couple of hours after eating Rist-Tafel.

But there is also work to be done—rubber to be tapped in Sumatra, oil to be drilled for in Borneo and Java, tin to be dug in Bangka. Coffee, tea, tobacco, sugar, rice are the more ordinary

products; but copra as a basis for facial creams, lizard skins for shoes and handbags, Sumatra wrappers for cigars, cinchona bark for quinine, sandalwood and teak-wood, ebony and macassar oil are others. The barebreasted women of Bali, that tourist paradise, do their full share in making this Netherlands overseas a going concern.

TO gather in these riches colonial Dutchmen are rewarded handsomely. In 1935 of 85,000 Europeans earning a living in the East Indies some 84,000 were taxed on incomes of more than £1,000 a year; 22,500 between £4,000 and £12,000 a year.

But more significant was what this trade did to the Netherlands. Dutch investments in the East Indies were valued at about £224,000,000. And to-day one-sixth of the Netherlands population of eight and a half million people is dependent on the colonial trade and but for it the Netherlands would probably have a lot more than 400,000 unemployed.

Almost all the well-to-do families in the Netherlands have their East Indian securities.

Wilhelmina, an astute business woman herself, is a large owner of tin mines, just as she has an interest in nearly every enterprise of magnitude in Holland. Her income was once estimated at £1,000,000 a year, making her by far the richest monarch of Europe.

Wilhelmina and the Dutch generally therefore have every possible stake in getting their country safely through this war.

A challenge to Americans—and
the answerIt's your
war, too

By RICHARD GREVILLE

—but
What's it
about?

By FILL CALHOUN

An American Journalist in London

"COME off it, Uncle Sam!" That is what millions of Englishmen are saying to-day, though they may be too polite to say it more publicly than in their local public-house.

We, Uncle Sam's cousins, are locked to-day in the mightiest struggle in our history. With our allies, we are fighting for those principles of liberty and justice which are the very breath of the American political tradition.

Not a politician, not a newspaper in the United States dare whisper a doubt that our cause is good, or that the world might well be lost if it were defeated.

President Roosevelt can hardly open his mouth on international affairs without pronouncing a condemnation of Nazi methods which in forthrightness rivals those of our own statesmen.

So what? So America's public men, having assented with one accord on the necessity of our winning, go on with equal fervour to declare: "No getting into this nasty mess for us!"

Within the last few days we have seen at work this strange shying from responsibilities. For weeks American speakers and editors had been eloquent on the wrongs of the Nazis, and their desperate need for aid in their fight for independence.

President Roosevelt put before Congress a timid proposal for a loan to Finland, which was specifically not to be used for buying arms. And immediately a tearing hullabaloo started among the 500 odd Senators and Representatives: "No, this will never do. It would imperil our precious neutrality!"

Really, come off it, Uncle Sam!

We do not doubt of our winning our war for you, in the end. But we do not doubt either that United States intervention on our side would halve the sacrifices, and the length of the ordeal before us. For that matter, effective United States intervention back in August might have stopped the war from ever starting.

Now, of course, George Washington who was a good great man, laid down the doctrine of American isolation from Europe's intrigues and quarrels. But the world has grown a good deal smaller since George Washington's sailing-ship, horse-and-buggy days.

But if Germany were to win this struggle does any intelligent American really imagine that he could remain

permanently safe against the assaults of Nazism? Does he seriously believe that a triumphant Fuehrer would keep his eyes permanently averted from the wealth of the United States' 130,000,000 people, and the vast untapped resources of South America?

Or mustn't he, if he's honest with himself, realise that America is in this struggle with us up to the neck—only she isn't paying her share?

There was a gibe about us in the United States in 1938, when hardly a paper in the land wasn't laying into Mr. Chamberlain for his failure to stand up to aggression before Munich. It taunted Britain, this gibe, with her perpetual hopefulness of American backing in her troubles.

To-day, with Americans cheering us on in a battle they admit to be theirs too, I think that crack might be turned round. For are not the States really saying to-day: "America Expects Every Briton To Do His Duty?"

To all Englishmen—and the word All is used advisedly—the present war may be a great crusade. Britain may be sacrificing her men, her wealth and the immediate welfare of her people so that Europe can return to sanity and men may live in peace and security.

Or again, Britain may be caught in a debacle as the result of her own folly, her own greed and her complacency.

The United States would like to know which is the true situation. Are those the wings of Nazi bombers overhead, or the wings of "Pigeons coming home to roost?"

America does not like Herr Hitler. As a nation we sympathise with the English. But we abhor war, and

there is a great body of American public opinion that is not to be convinced that England is without a share of guilt for the outcome of the last twenty years of European diplomacy. What do you want the United States to do? Rush over great shiploads of troops and have them sent off to India to combat passive resistance because there is no room for them on the Magnificent Line?

Are we to become embroiled by sending men and arms to Finland when there are still signs and hopes in England of calling off the war with Germany and turning all the various war machines on Russia?

Who's fighting whom in this war? That is one question the United States would like to know.

We admit that some American ideas of isolationism may sound peculiar to Empire-minded people. But isolationism has deep roots in America. It has grown from out of history books and the disillusionment of the last war. It is bound up with inlanguage such as the love of one's own possessions.

The British know about this, is that really the reason England is at war?

A threat to England's cherished possessions and institutions reached across the Channel and became suddenly real and frightening. It still takes a long arm to carry such a terror across the Atlantic. That is one obvious reason the United States is not at war.

If Britain feels her cause is just and that the United States should come in and help her smash Germany—and possibly Russia—then shouting at us to "Come off it" is not the proper approach.

As a nation we like to think at least that we know what we are doing and where we are heading. Vague talk of our plans for re-building a pleasant world is not enough assurance for us that old and tragic mistakes are not going to be repeated.

It may not be good war strategy to announce what the Allies intend to do in reshaping Europe when hostilities cease. But it definitely would be good propaganda to let America know Britain's hopes and plans for her own future in a period when world politics and economy are likely to undergo great and as yet unfathomable changes.

Americans have a healthy scepticism of anything that can be labelled European diplomacy. It is possible that America is hoping for the war to toss up a few definite clues to what Europe is fighting for, instead of against.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Why ain't you on the field? Tryin' to take unfair advantage of the scholarship we gave you, eh?"

VIOLENT ATTACK AT ROEROS EXPECTED SOON

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
STOCKHOLM, APRIL 29 (UP).—MORE AND MORE GERMAN TROOPS ARE MASSING AT ROEROS ACCORDING TO A RESIDENT OF THE CITY WITH WHOM A "UNITED PRESS" CORRESPONDENT HAD A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION TO-DAY.

THE NEW TROOPS ARRIVED IN LORRIES TO-DAY, ESCORTED BY TWO TANKS. THE LORRIES ALSO CONTAINED FIELD GUNS. Considerable German air activity was noticed over the town yesterday. At one time a squadron of 30 German transport planes was sighted flying north.

A woman was killed on the outskirts of the town to-day when a German plane swooped down using its machine gun.

At night the city is completely blacked out. The "Aften Bladet's" correspondent at Steinkjer to-day reported that according to the Norwegian commander complete contact has been established between the Norwegian and French troops in this sector.

The commander also said that a violent German attack was expected at any moment along the entire front where the Franco-Norwegian line is at varying distances from the invaders.

The Situation At Namsos
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
STOCKHOLM, APR. 29 (UP).—According to a private neutral source from Tromsø which is in Sweden opposite Namsos, British forces have landed about 2,000 territorials at Namsos, while the French have landed between eight and ten thousands. More are expected to arrive soon, he said.

The same source categorically denied reports that the French force in the Namsos region, or anywhere else in Norway includes members of the French Foreign Legion. It was further revealed that the Germans yesterday brought tanks and armoured cars into action for the first time.

However, the French anticipated this action and anti-tank guns succeeded in repulsing the attacks. This same informant stated that no front had yet been established in the Namsos region in the true sense of the word, although the French are now building strong fortifications north of Steinkjer, which will constitute a line capable of resisting the German onslaughts.

Namsos In Ruins
He reported that last week the Nazis inflicted great damage on Namsos and that all the most important buildings have been razed to the ground.

Most of the damage was caused during a raid on April 21 when five French soldiers were wounded and seven killed. An undetermined number of British troops were also killed and wounded in the same action.

The Germans scored direct hits on the Hotel Grand at Namsos, killing three prominent British officers—two Army captains named Lindsey and Fleming, and a naval captain named Blake.

War Office Communique
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, APR. 29 (UP).—The British War Office to-day issued a communique in the following terms: "The position in the Gudbrandsdal valley remains unchanged. Heavy enemy air attacks were carried out to-day on the towns of Andalsnes and Molde."

"There was patrol activity in the Namsos area. "There is nothing further to report from Narvik."

AMERICA SENDS WARPLANES

WASHINGTON, APR. 29 (Reuter).—Aircraft exports for the first quarter of this year were valued approximately at \$60,700,000, representing an increase of 225 per cent. over the corresponding period last year, according to a statement by the Department of Commerce.

Ten of 70 purchasers took 94 per cent. of the total.

France headed the list with purchases totalling approximately \$33,000,000. Others were Australia, \$7,750,000; United Kingdom \$7,500,000; Canada, \$4,500,000; Finland \$3,000,000; Sweden \$2,250,000; Turkey \$1,500,000; Norway \$1,500,000; China \$1,250,000; and Dutch East Indies \$750,000.

March exports totalled \$2,700,000, which is the third largest monthly total ever recorded and exceeded only by those of last December and January.

Dull Day On The Stock Exchange

LONDON, APR. 29 (Reuter).—The Stock Exchange to-day was dull apart from gilt-edged holdings which were higher on small steady investment support.

Industrials were irregular and gold-mining securities were moderately steady despite small trickles of selling orders.

Wall Street was firm.

NOT SHORT CAMPAIGN

Germans Warned By Norwegian Press

LONDON, APR. 29 (Reuter).—The Stockholm "Allehanda" states that the reasons for the German attack on Norway cannot have been economic, for Britain can only be blockaded in the Atlantic—the loss of Scandinavia does not affect British economy.

From a strategic viewpoint, what benefit can Germany derive from bases in Norway when the number of surface vessels is reduced by 50 per cent. There are somewhat better possibilities of submarine bases in the lengthy task.

The Norwegian campaign must not be expected to be short and decisive.

Stalin Learns Lesson

Russia appears to be prepared to observe the Moscow peace and no difficulties remain unsolved between Russia and Finland. Stalin's unpleasant experience in the Finnish war has taught him to be more careful in future. The Finnish war made Russia more dependent on Germany and immediately the war concluded Russia became less friendly to Germany and denied all reports of a Rome-Berlin-Moscow triangle.

The Swiss Press welcomes the Swiss trade treaty with France and England. The "Volkerrecht" says: "The news will be hailed throughout Switzerland with satisfaction and some relief. There were many serious difficulties to overcome, but this only makes our pleasure over the final outcome greater."

Trickery And Treachery

LONDON, APR. 29 (Reuter).—The British Press yesterday was mainly concerned with events in Norway. "The Times," for instance, says that it has now been proved beyond doubt that Germany owes her present gains on Norwegian soil to the trickery and treachery that met her half way from the Norwegian side itself.

After speaking of various forms of help that the Quislings in Norway gave to Germany, "The Times" says that the moral for neutral states is perfectly obvious and measures are being taken to effect it.

If one wishes to prevent the destruction of a country's independence by Nazi violence one must prevent it from being under-mined by Nazi stealth.

Discussing Sweden, the "Daily Express" quotes a paragraph from "Mein Kampf" in which Hitler said that a clever conqueror will always impose his demands on the conquered by instalments.

Possibly Hitler is using this technique against Sweden.

Sweden, of course, is entitled to decide on her own policy and to judge her own interests for herself. She has one trump card to use the moment Hitler declares war. The Swedish iron ore mines could be wrecked. This is why Hitler hopes to conquer Sweden without fighting.

The "Daily Mail" feels that although more men and equipment should be sent to Norway without stint or delay the war will be finally won only in France.

On the other hand, the "Daily Herald" says that the campaign in Norway is of first importance and any inclination to regard it as a sideshow must be laid aside.

The "Glasgow Herald" takes a similar view to that voiced by the "Daily Mail." It says that the result of the campaign in Norway will not be a decisive factor between the Allies and Germany although it will certainly influence events elsewhere.

A Soldier's Indiscretion

War Office Denies Wild Reports

LONDON, APR. 29 (Reuter).—The War Office has made the following announcement:

"The statements made that the British Commander at Namsos has been superseded by the French are untrue. "The statement that our men were untrained and without reserves is nonsense."

"As in previous exaggerated statements, the reports have been based on conversation with a soldier influenced by his own personal experience during the heat of battle and without knowledge of the situation as a whole."

It is understood that the statements referred to are made in a report that has been circulated in America.

resuming Anglo-Italian economic negotiations.

If these talks progress favourably a delegation will be sent to Rome.

Elvo Discusses Trade Pact
LONDON, APR. 29 (Reuter).—Sean Leamas, the Elvo Minister of Supply, and Mr. Ryan, the Minister of Agriculture, have arrived in London and will begin a series of trade and economic discussion to-morrow.

KIDNAPPED GERMANS SET FREE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PEIPING, APR. 29 (UP).—Four Germans, captured by bandits, have been released and to-day returned to Peiping after paying a ransom of cigarettes, food and watches.

The four kidnapped people were Herr H. Wobser of the German Embassy, together with a woman member of the Embassy, and Herr L. Hinesloop and Herr E. Reimers, both German employees of Carlowitz and Company.

Bandits kidnapped them in the western hills near Peiping yesterday.

Give Nazis Warm Time

Skillful Work Of The Coastal Command

LONDON, APR. 29 (Reuter).—Details of the work of the Air Force on the Norwegian coast were given to "Reuter" by a squadron commander.

He stated that a reconnaissance plane observed a U-boat lying at the edge of a fjord. The plane flew low and dropped bombs which found their mark, and the submarine, if not destroyed, was certainly badly damaged.

Coastal Command planes have thoroughly investigated and photographed every fjord, and much good work was done in dropping light and incendiary bombs.

Very Small British Losses

Several German machines, including a Messerschmitt 110, were destroyed or damaged at Norwegian air bases, and a number of petrol dumps were set on fire, though generally speaking the work of the unit was to act more as a deterrent than a destroying force.

The British machines' losses during the last busy month were surprisingly small.

Giving an example of the initiative, resource and pluck of his men, the commander mentioned a sergeant pilot who had lost contact with the squadron. He made a lone raid on Stavanger, destroyed one plane and damaged two.

On the way home, he spotted a German seaplane lying in a fjord. He flew low and dropped his remaining bombs on it, apparently damaging it.

Drove Off Junker

Later he was intercepted by a Junker 88, which he drove off and returned safely to his base.

When the petrol tank of another British plane was perforated by bullets from an enemy plane, the Captain of Flight crawled along the plane and stuffed plasticine in the holes, enabling the machine to reach its base 400 miles away.

Messerschmitt Vanquished

LONDON, APR. 29 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry announces that a Sunderland flying boat of the Coastal Command of the R.A.F. recently encountered and shot down a Messerschmitt 110 fighter.

The Captain of the Sunderland, which is known as "flying battleship," was aboard a warship in a fjord when the Sunderland was attacked by half a dozen Junker planes.

The Captain rowed in a dinghy to the flying boat and got aboard with bombs dropping around. He taxied the giant machine about to dodge the bombs. He finally rose into the air, engaged a Messerschmitt and shot it down.

The wreckage of the German plane was found by a ground party.

Strengthening The Axis

Significant Appointment Of Italian Envoy

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ROME, APR. 29 (UP).—The appointment of Signor Alfieri as Ambassador to Berlin is regarded in political circles as a strengthening of the Rome-Berlin axis in line with the announcement recently made by Signor Grandi, President of the Chamber of Fasces Corporations, and the Under-Secretary of the Interior, Signor Guido Buffarini Guidi.

These same circles stress that Signor Alfieri has long been a partisan of closer Italian-German cooperation. The Press Minister is stressing propaganda favourable to Germany.

Strong Party Man

It is considered important that Signor Alfieri is a strong party man and was one of the first Fascist deputies.

Signor Alfieri is generally regarded by Berlin as favouring a moderation of Anglo-Italian relations. Some circles suggest that Signor Alfieri will be able to improve relations between Germany and the Holy See.

INDIA'S BIG WAR EFFORT

Money, Men And Arms Supplied

LONDON, APR. 29 (British Wireless).—The scale of India's war effort is most impressive when its many manifestations over the past eight months are seen in perspective.

Regular units of the Indian Army are now serving overseas in France, Malaya, Aden and Egypt. Indian Territorials and men of the Auxiliary forces are serving in India by the side of their professional comrades. The Army is being steadily expanded in all branches of service.

And apart from the growth of the regular units, eight new Territorial Battalions have been formed and more are contemplated. Pilots and Mechanics for the growing air force requirements are being systematically recruited and trained in India, and in addition five new auxiliary volunteer flights have already been brought into being.

Successful Recruiting

Recruiting has been so successful that the authorities have had to slow up the rate of volunteers which came from every class. As a temporary measure, 25,000 recruits were medically examined, attested and placed on the waiting list for gradual absorption.

Indian Princes, true to their traditions, have been overwhelmingly generous. Two examples may be cited as typical. In addition to furnishing troops for garrison duty in British India and making liberal contributions to Indian War Funds, his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad gave £100,000 to His Majesty's Government towards the costs of an R.A.F. Squadron, which bears his name.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner offered the personal services of himself and his only surviving son, a large sum from his private purse, six battalions of infantry, his famous Camel Corps doubled in strength, and a large quantity of state products for use in munitions manufacture.

Special Fund Opened

So many contributions in money or in kind, from rich and poor alike, have been sent to the Viceroy that he found it necessary to open a War Purposes Fund, total of which is approximately £600,000. Nor has India's liberality been confined to the central fund, for generous donations have also been made to Indian Red Cross, St. John's Ambulance Association, St. Dunstan's, the Lord Mayor's Fund and others.

In the industrial field, the great Ordnance factories of India are producing munitions at a speed and in a quantity which a few months ago, would hardly have been contemplated.

When the expansion schemes are complete, it is anticipated that India will become an important centre of the munitions production, able not only to meet her own needs but to an appreciable extent those of the Allied forces abroad.

Will Make Nazis' Mouths Water

LONDON, APR. 29 (Reuter).—Lard, cooking fats, cheese and eggs are not to be rationed at present despite the cutting off of Danish supplies.

This announcement was made to-day by the Ministry of Food. The Ministry also said that there were still plenty of eggs on the market.



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SHORTS in white or khaki drill, linen or flannel in various colours.

From \$9.00 to \$22.50.

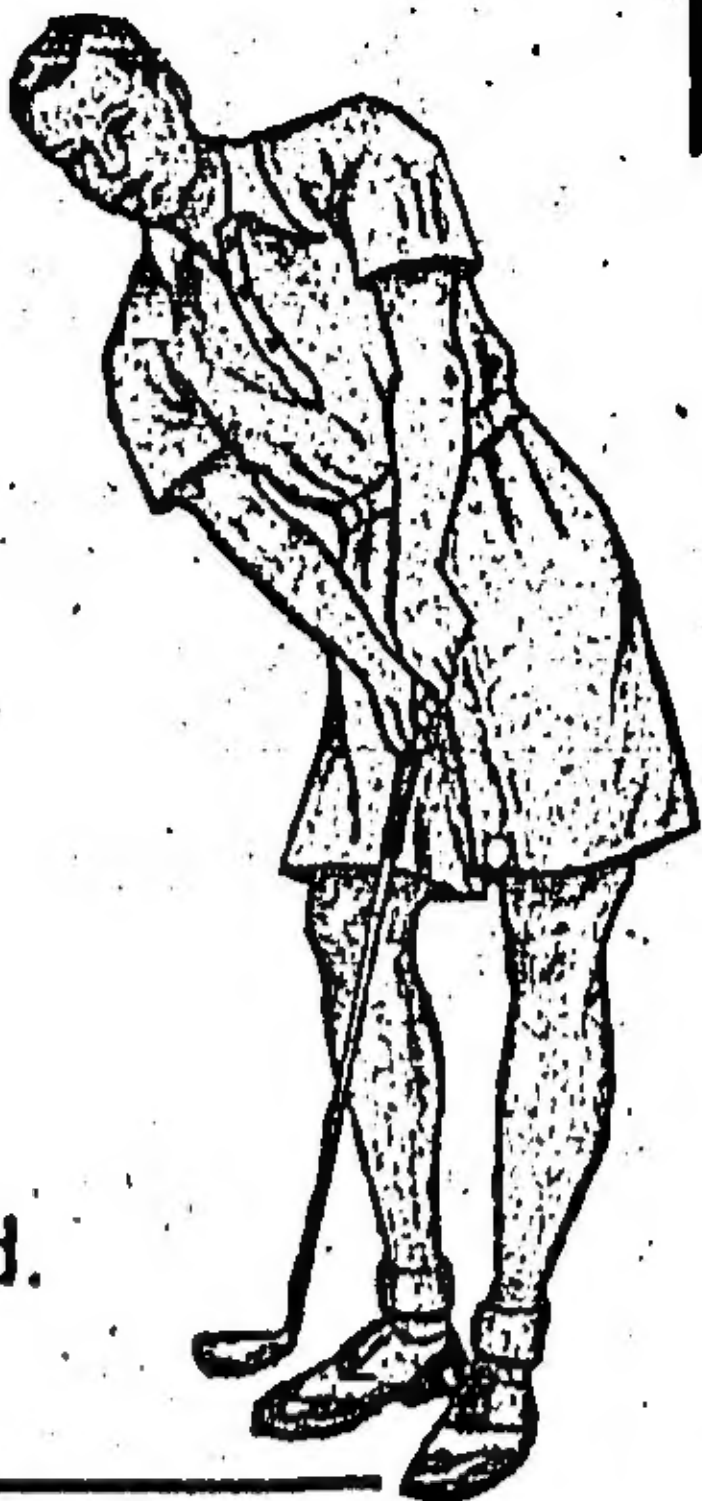
SOCKS of wool and cotton mixture in fawn, grey and white.

From \$3.00 to \$7.50.

SHOES in various styles with leather or rubber soles.

From \$22.50 to \$45.00.

All prices less 10% cash discount.

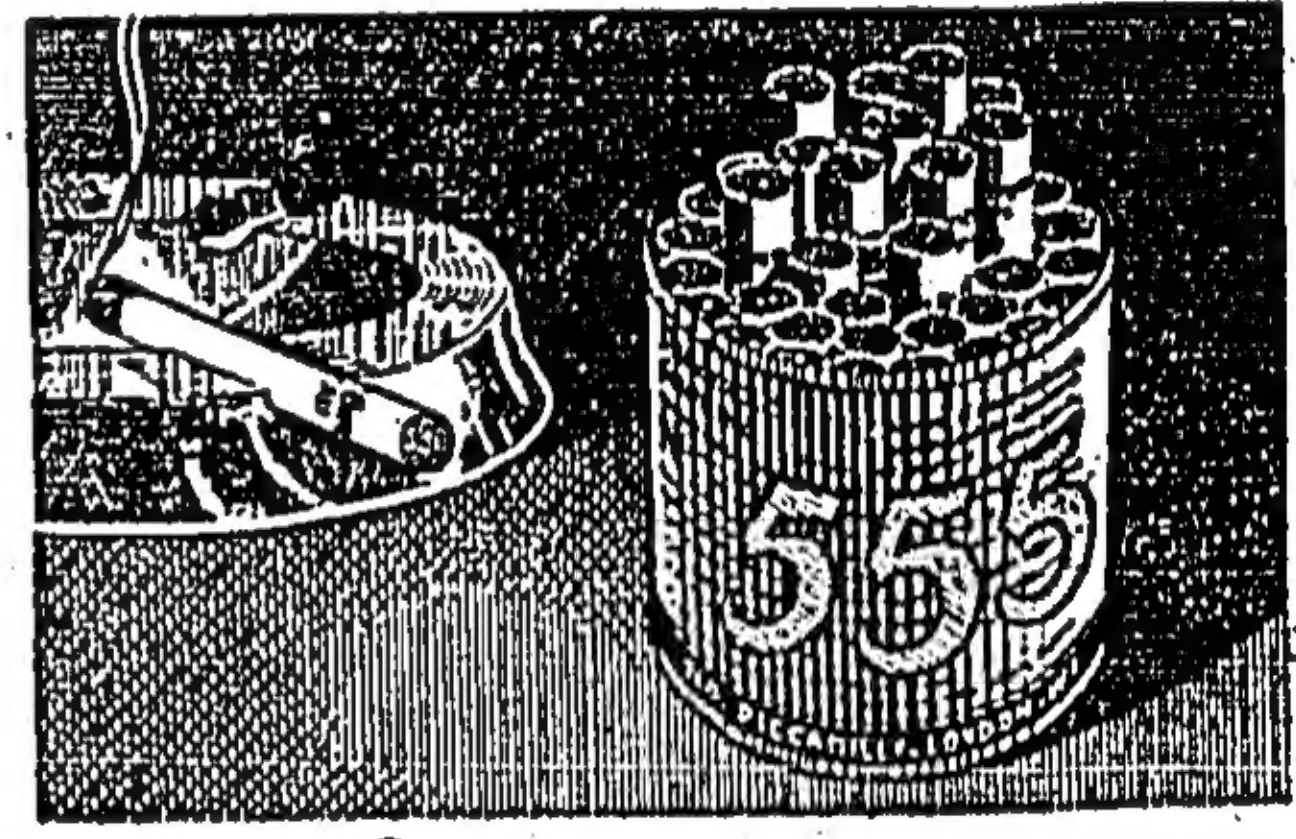


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MRS. ROOSEVELT, SEN: TAKEN ILL IN CAR

NEW YORK, APR. 29 (Reuter).—Mrs. Roosevelt, mother of President Roosevelt, became indisposed while returning to her New York home by automobile to-day.

She was treated at a chemist's shop, where she stayed two hours. She was then escorted home by a large number of Police who kept away inquisitive persons.

Mrs. Roosevelt blamed her indisposition on some peaches she had eaten.

"R. Abbit's" Cricket Comments

DIPPING INTO 1940 STATISTICS

Junior Champions Still Striving To Play-Off: Commendable Keenness

CONTRARY TO EXPECTATIONS the wash-out of last Saturday has not, so far, at all events, forced the I.R.C. and the Police to share the Shield. I am informed on good authority that the Recreio Club has been good enough to offer its ground for a game on Saturday next, and provided the weather is reasonably clement a game will be played.

I have been looking through a great many statistics about the two sides, though I am not very keen on figures. On the whole I think it is a very well balanced game with the Indians having a slightly stronger bowling side, but not quite such a probability of runs as have the Police. Apart from any possible breakdown in arrangements I hope to give a full report of the game in my final notes next week.

I said just now that I do not go very much on figures. A perusal of the figures of Grainger, the Army and the Civil Service in the Senior League are interesting, and I had very nearly said amusing! Griffiths heads the list with the prodigious average of 63, but when we look into it we find that he batted twice and scored 59 not out and 4.

On the other hand, Richardson apparently scored 4, 11, 0 and 0, and yet I think I should put Richardson before Griffiths. These figures, of course, referred to the League, and it was most unsatisfactory in many ways—almost as unsatisfactory as the figures.

BOWLING

IN bowling I was interested to see that Billmorin, who could not get a wicket to save his life at the beginning of the season, actually got 10 for 7 runs up, which is pretty good. But if one must have figures I am all in favour of adding them over-all. Anomalies are bound to occur when you are dealing with only a very few matches.

I haven't bothered to keep cricket figures for a long time. I remember in the season of 1917-18, P. H. Cobb took about 70 wickets for about 7.6. Mr. R. Abbit had a couple of wickets less for about 1 more. I give these figures without having looked them up for twenty years, so they may not be quite accurate, but I know that had I not been out of the C.R.C. match owing to an injury incurred in the Racecourse Fire, I think I could have just pipped Cobb on the post.

I am rather wondering now if people do get 70 wickets in the course of a season. Last one should be thought to be putting on dog, I might mention that the standard of batting at that time was extremely low, and a great many of the wickets taken were either rabbits or ferrets!

FINALE

TO resume the question of Saturday's match, I understand that this will be a definite finish, and indeed to play cricket in May (apart from regimental cricket), is a thing that is entirely beyond my recollection. I must congratulate the two sides on their keen enthusiasm, and to speak quite frankly, I wish to goodness the senior sides showed a little of it.

SPORT ADVTs.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Fifth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 11th and Monday, 13th May, 1940, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; the Hong Kong Club; the Sports Club; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road. Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 2nd May, 1940.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Call-Over For The Two Thousand Guineas

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Latest call-over for the Two Thousand Guineas is as follows:

5/2	Djebel (offered)
3/1	Lighthouse II (taken and offered)
7/1	Tant Milux (o)
100/9	Stardust (1 and o)
100/9	Fair Test (o)
100/9	Prince Tetra (o)
100/7	The Druid (o)
20/1	Hippus (o)
25/1	Ridley, Epilebeum and Nutt de Noce (o)
33/1	Turkhan (1 and o)

Yankees Avenge Yesterday's Defeat

NEW YORK, Apr. 29 (UP).—The New York Yankees Major Baseball champions, avenged their defeat at the hands of the Washington Senators yesterday, winning today by 5-4. By the same margin of one run, the Detroit Tigers nosed out the Cleveland Indians.

The full scores were:

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
New York	5	7	0
Washington	4	8	0
Cleveland	3	10	0
Detroit	4	0	2
Boston	11	9	0
Philadelphia	3	7	1
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Pittsburgh	2	9	0
Cincinnati	3	5	1
Chicago	5	15	0
St. Louis	6	13	0

(Ten innings were played).

Army Sports Finals To-day

The final day's programme of the Hong Kong (Army) athletic meeting will be held at the Polo ground, Boundary Street, at 2.30 p.m. to-day. The alternative date on all invitations issued for the "At Home" should now read Tuesday, April 30, and not Wednesday, May 1.

Golf

F. Buckle Wins Adamson Cup

F. Buckle (12) beat Hugh Smith (9) six and five in the final of the Adamson Cup Competition at Happy Valley on Sunday.

TSUI WAI-PUI ENTERS OPEN SINGLES FINAL

Tsui Yun-Pui Unable To Cope With Fast, Accurate Attack

(By "Tinker")

Godoy To Meet Joe Louis Again

NEW YORK, Apr. 29 (UP).—Mike Jacobs, the world famous boxing promoter, has announced that Joe Louis and Arturo Godoy will meet again for the world heavyweight crown in the Yankee Stadium on June 20.

By his contract, Godoy is to give Louis a return bout within 60 days, if he wins, but if Louis wins it is expected that his next opponent will be the winner of the Max Baer-Tony Galento bout on May 28.

IN SHORTER TIME, and, perhaps, with greater ease than was expected, Tsui Wai-pui, the champion, carried all before him to beat his brother, Tsui Yun-pui, by three sets to one in the re-played semi-final of the Colony Singles Championship at the Hongkong Cricket Club yesterday. The scores were 6-4, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Though the rallies could never have been described as long, the majority were brought to conclusions with brilliant winners

down either the sidelines or across the court. The champion was in particularly good form with his cross-court backhand. With this shot, on several occasions, he found the forecourt on his brother's backhand leaving no margin for a return.

Tsui Yun-pui's difficulty seemed in control of the flight of the ball. His returns were of that height at which the slightest increase of speed sent the ball out of court. But there was no question of the loser being off form; the champion outplayed his brother in all departments of the game. It was, if anything, a case of Tsui Wai-pui having complete command over his shots.

Time and again the champion's shots were finding the base and side line. Time and again sheer brilliancy of strokes left the younger Tsui standing. The only relaxation on Tsui Wai-pui's part was in the second set, which his brother took at 6-1.

DETERMINED FRONT

THE best tennis was seen in the third and final sets. Tsui Yun-pui put forward a determined front, and was trying hard. At times when he returned the more difficult of his brother's drives he lost accuracy and presented fairly easy "kills" at the net—but he played as well as the opposition allowed. His usually fine backhand seemed to have lost some of its fluency. It lacked its normal sting.

For the most part, Tsui Yun-pui concentrated on his brother's backhand, and in the early part of the match was dropping his returns in that deep corner with surprising accuracy. In retaliation, however, Tsui Wai-pui showed that his backhand volley and half-volley were working. One of his finest shots was the half-volley employed in attack.

THE FIRST SET

TSUI Yun-pui began serving and took the first two games, but Wai-pui came back for the next two and thereafter, until the ninth game, the server won. Wai-pui broke through for a 5-4 lead in the ninth game on his brother's service, and on his own at 6-4.

The second set was rapid. After being 1-1, Tsui Yun-pui took five games in a row. His brother appeared to have relaxed, which against a player of Yun-pui's standard no other player could have afforded to have done.

IMPROVED SERVICE

HOWEVER, in the third set, the champion came back again and led 4-1, 6-2, 6-3, and won the set at 6-3. His service showed an improvement over what had gone before in the tournament.

The final set was very similar as the games went, but at 5-3, Tsui Yun-pui took his own service game and was led by 5-4 only. It was possible that he would level the scores, but two errors and a brilliant drive by his brother gave the latter a 40-15 lead. The match was decided over, and though Yun-pui yet won another point with a fine volley, the second match point he gave away by hitting into the net.

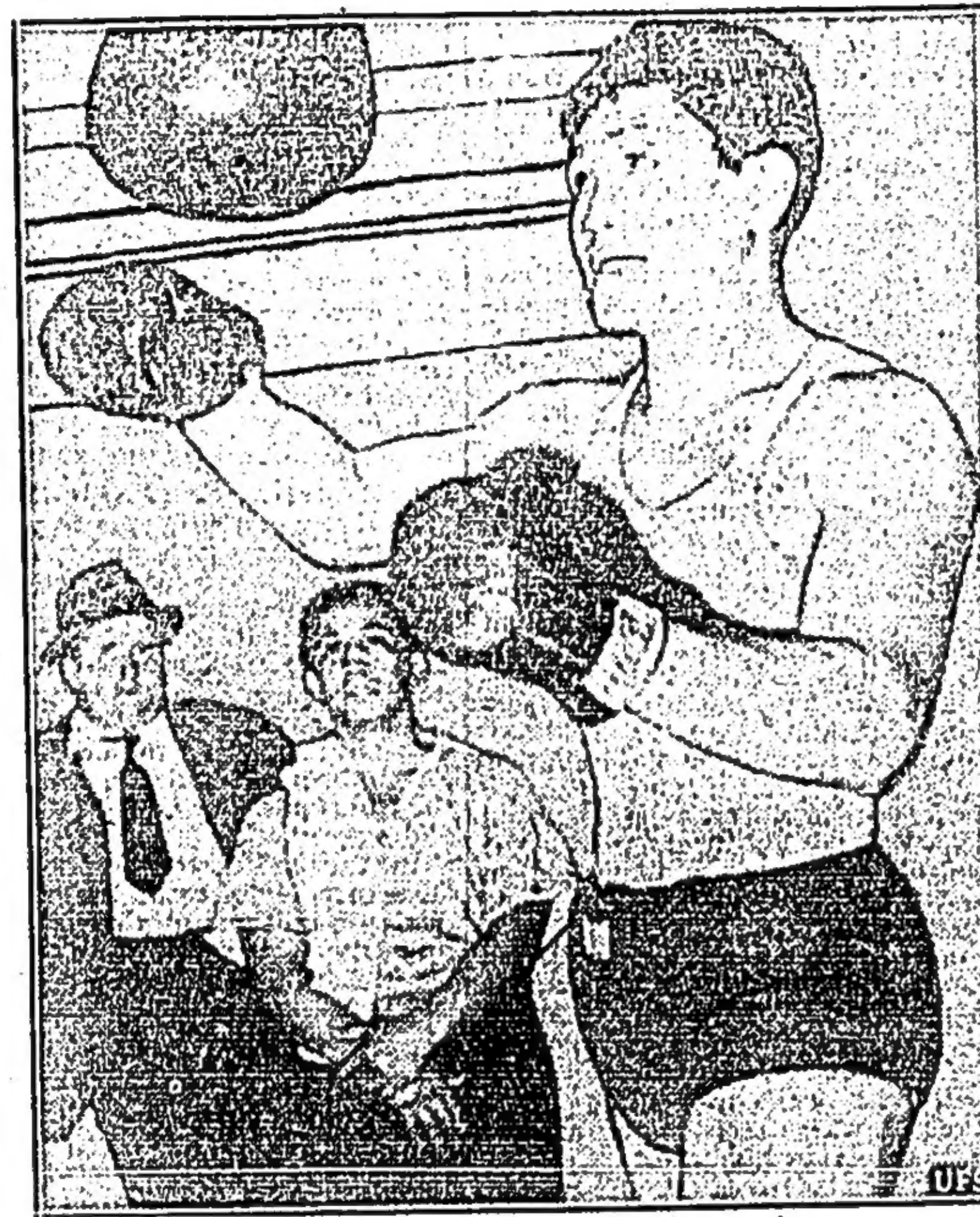
Club Final To-day

The Club Singles Championship final between Mr. Fagh and D. C. Fay will be played this afternoon.

H.K.E.R.C. Rinks

The following will represent Hongkong Electric in a lawn bowls League match against Hongkong Cricket Club on Saturday at Ming Chien:

W. E. Macfarlane, G. O. Gardner, J. K. Sloan and A. F. Paul (skip); V. Sorby, W. E. Baker, S. Deacon and W. H. H. Russell (skip); A. P. Farber, R. A. Owens, C. E. Gahagan and J. F. Lunny.



Part of his daily routine. Ceterino Garcia, famed boxer from Manila, and middleweight champion of New York and California, is here putting in some work on the punching bag. This picture was taken while he was preparing for his bout with Henry Armstrong at San Francisco on March 2. The match was drawn, but though Garcia has tried to secure a return, Armstrong will not agree.

EXCELLENT SHOOTING AT SUNDAY MEET

Programme Organised By Middlesex Regt.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL SHOOT took place over the Kowloon City Ranges on Sunday when the 1st Battalion the Middlesex Regiment organised the programme and donated all the prizes, which were presented by Lt. Col. H. W. M. Stewart, O.N.E., M.C., at the conclusion.

Ninety-eight members took part. There was a strong wind blowing from east to west, but some good scores were returned.

Prize-winners were as follows:

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS

Aperture sights, silver cup, highest net aggregate score—Sgt. Russell (H.K. Police). Open sights, silver cup, highest net aggregate score—Mr. Jones (D.R.C.). Silver spoon, highest handicap score, aperture sights—Capt. Guscott (H.K. Police); open sights—Sgt. Clarke (H.K. Police). Silver spoon, highest net score at 200 yards aperture sights—C/Sgt. P. Hale (Middlesex) (count-out); open sights—Mr. Jones (D.R.C.). Silver spoon, highest net score at 300 yards aperture sights—C/Sgt. P. Hale (Middlesex); open sights—Lt. Sgt. Leong (H.K. Police Reserves) (count-out). Team competition, three open and three aperture sights—Won by Middlesex Regt. Silver spoon to each member.

Pair competition, silver spoon to each pair with the highest net aggregate—Sgt. Russell (H.K. Police) and Cpl. Langford (Middlesex) 170 points. Revolver competition—Six rounds in two minutes at 20 yards. Mr. Tansey (10) and Mr. Gowans (19); six rounds in six seconds at 10 yards. Mr. Tansey (17) and Mr. Gowans (21). Sub. Lt. R. W. Bateman (H.K.N.V.F.), Sub. Lt. R. W. Ashley (R.N.V.R.), Handicap, Lt. C. B. Deer (Rumson Rifle).
SUNDAY'S SCORES
Leading scores on Sunday were as follows:
Aperture sights 200 500 Yds.
Sgt. Russell, F. E. Ser. 43 48 91
Cpl. Guscott, R. T. 43 48 82
Sub/Lt. Carey, G. J. P. Ser. 44 48 87
F/Sgt. Telford, F. Ser. 43 48 81

Mr. Evans, A. F. Ser. 43 48 91
A.S.P. (R) Loie D. Ser. 43 48 91
C/Sgt. Hale, F. Ser. 47 44 91
A. C. Golder, W. H. 44 48 90
Sgt. Roberts, F. Ser. 44 48 89
Cpl. Le Scellier, A. J. Ser. 42 48 88
Lt. Leong, W. R. 2 42 48 88
Lt. Dawson, G. 1 44 48 88
Cpl. Gah, W. 2 43 48 87
P. (R) Chan, A. C. Ser. 43 48 87
Mr. Trenouth, W. Ser. 44 48 87
R/M. Kifford, W. Ser. 44 48 87
Lt. Sgt. Purn Singh Ser. 43 48 87
Mr. Guard, J. A. Ser. 43 48 86
Sub/Lt. Balemor, M. 2 44 48 86

Open Sights
Mr. Jones, H. B. 43 48 87
Mr. Merrett, V. R. J. 7 43 48 86
Cpl. Langford, R. Ser. 44 48 86
A. C. Golder, W. H. 44 48 86
Sgt. Bressa, G. E. J. 39 44 84
Sgt. Wall, J. H. 4 41 48 83
Cpl. Clarke, G. G. 12 41 48 83
Lt. Sgt. Remedios, J. D. 7 41 48 82
Mr. McArthur, R. M. 2 39 44 80
Lt. Sgt. Leong, W. R. 2 39 44 80
Sgt. Baker, T. Ser. 39 44 80
Hda. Bolam, D. G. 3 37 42 79
Sgt. Alie, E. W. 3 37 42 79
Cpl. Barget, J. 3 37 42 79
Cpl. Barry, J. 3 37 42 79
Gnr. London, E. Nil 37 42 79
Pte. Booker, W. D. 14 37 42 79
Pte. Cruz-Sequeira V. A. Da 3 37 42 79
(4) winner of net, spoon (1) winner of handicap, spoon; winner of (1) or (1) will have his handicap reduced by one point.

Wah Yan College Win Governor's Shield

Inter-School Sports Decided By Thrilling Relay

STAVING OFF the challenge of five other Schools, Wah Yan College came from behind in the 1,200 metres relay, the last event of the Inter-School sports at Caroline Hill yesterday, and in a thrilling finish took first place, and thereby won the Governor's Shield by one point.

Times and distances were good. The record for the 200 metres was equalled by Clifton Large (D.B.S.), the 1,500 metres was covered in 4 mins. 46.6 secs. by C. Triax (D.B.S.), and the high jump reached up to 5ft. 7½ ins. Wolfgang Yue just failing to break the record of 5ft. 7¾ ins.

Two excellent efforts over the intermediate 200 metres by Chan Yee-fong and Lai Chung-yin failed to put Wah Yan in the lead for the last lap of the medley relay, but Lam Kwok-leung was equal to the occasion and with a brilliantly judged race overhauled N. Castro (La Salle) over the final 400 metres.

Mr. C. G. Solis, Director of Education, presented the prizes.

Results:
Long Jump—1. Chan King-cheung (St. Stephen's); 2. Wan Kool-hung (Wah Yan); 3. Poon Sal-on (King's). Distance, 19 ft. 5 ins.

200 metres—1. J. Rousseau (C. D. S.); 2. Khan Mohammed (Queen's); 3. A. Odell (C.I.S.). Time 2 mins. 15.3 secs.
400 metres—1. Fong Chi-hung (Wah Yan); 2. Chan King-cheung (St. Stephen's); 3. Marcus Ng (La Salle). Height 9 ft. 10 1/2 ins.
800 metres—1. C. Largo (D.B.S.); 2. A. Silva (La Salle); 3. Lai Chung-yin (Wah Yan). Time 2 mins. 46.6 secs. (equal record).
1,500 metres—1. C. Triax (D.B.S.); 2. Poon Sal-on (King's); 3. Lok Beng-koo (King's). Distance 37 ft. 3 ins.
5,000 metres—1. Sin Kwok-bun (King's); 2. P. Tavares (St. Joseph's); 3. Macaulay (J.I.S.). Time 17 3/4 mins.
High Jump—1. Wolfgang Yue (St. Stephen's); 2. Poon Sal-on (King's); 3. Fong Chi-hung (Wah Yan). Height 5 ft. 7 1/2 ins.

1,000 metres—1. C. Triax (D.B.S.); 2. A. Silva (La Salle); 3. Khan Mohammed (Queen's). Time 4 mins. 40 3/5 secs.
100 metres high hurdles—1. Wolfgang Yue (St. Stephen's); 2. Wong Kium (King's). Time 18 4/5 secs.
Medley relay (400, 200, 200, 400 metres). 1. Wah Yan College (St. Joseph's College); 2. La Salle College. Time: 2 mins. 40.4 secs.
Championships—1. Wah Yan College (10 pts.); 2. St. Stephen's College (10 pts.); 3. King's College (10 pts.).

Dockyard Beat Sub. Flotilla By 37 Runs

ON THE ARMY GROUND at Sookunpoo on Sunday, H. M. Dockyard beat the Fourth Submarine Flotilla by 37 runs.

Sergant, of the Submarines, was the top scorer of the day, falling to an l.b.w. appeal three runs short of his half century. Bowling honours were evenly distributed.

Scores were:
H. M. DOCKYARD
F. Harper, run out 32
Dunk, b. Twine 18
Jackson, c. Williamson b. Twine 18
Vosper, st. King b. Twine 8
Artoli, c. Yates b. Hook 8
Margary, b. Williamson 2
Stott, c. Williamson b. Carruthers 2
Jordan, st. King b. Williamson 2
French, b. Yates 0
Bardens, not out 0
Extras (B. 8; W. 1) 0
Total 132

4TH SUBMARINE FLOTILLA
Hook, b. Jordan 0
Mullings, c. Bardens to Fenton 0
Smith, b. Fenton 0
Sergant, l.b.w. b. Artoli 47
Yates, b. Fenton 5
King, c. French b. Dunk 15
Carruthers, b. Dunk 4
Worsley, run out 4
Williamson, c. Jordan b. Stott 0
French, b. Dunk 0
Extras (B. 7) 0
Total 85

West Ham Beat Chelsea

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—West Ham beat Chelsea by 4-2 to-day in an English Regional League soccer match in the South "C" Section.

League Rugby

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—The following was the result of the only Rugby League match played to-day: Halifax 11, Featherstone 23.

FRIENDLY BADMINTON AT THE K.C.C.

THE JEWISH RECREATION CLUB badminton team, which it is hoped will take part in the league next season, was entertained by the Kowloon Cricket Club last night, and after an enjoyable game, the K.C.C. won by seven games to two.

The visitors, although losing by a fairly wide margin, put up some promising displays, and might easily have won a third game during the evening; it was lost after being staved.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS												
1—Philippine knife	4—Eagle (South African)	7—Dress	10—Broom brows	13—Musical tune	16—Reverential	17—Lance	18—Resembling anecho	19—Meat	20—Abominous	21—Abraham	22—Definite article	23—Waitressing mamma
2—Accept as premises	5—Unusual happening	8—Warbling of birds	11—Tale of a miser	14—Destroy contents of	15—Delivery of newspapers	24—Laud	25—Lowest ebb (pt.)	26—Liar	27—Liable to mase	28—Baking chamber	29—Cousin (chess)	30—Huffs; and ten
3—Thickening for soup	6—Feltie (Arabian)	9—Ancient Roman officer	12—Spare part	15—Reverential	17—Lance	18—Resembling anecho	19—Meat	20—Abominous	21—Abraham	22—Definite article	23—Waitressing mamma	24—Destroy contents of
31—Point of compass	32—Thin piece of wood	33—Down	34—Bartholomew	35—Combining form: oil	36—Second cousin of aunt	37—Entrap	38—Trapdoor	39—Seat in church	40—Thickening for soup	41—Feltie (Arabian)	42—Ancient Roman officer	43—Spare part

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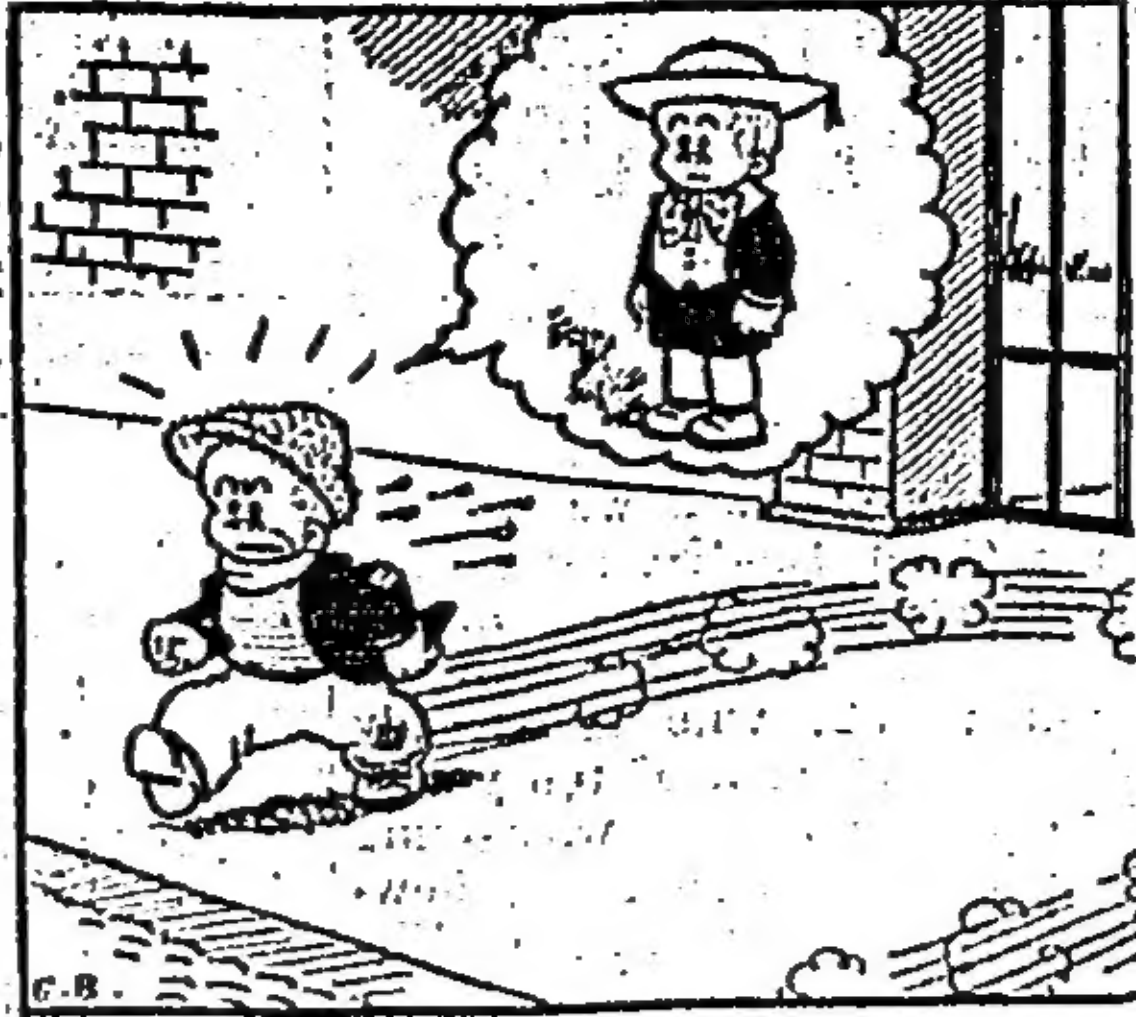
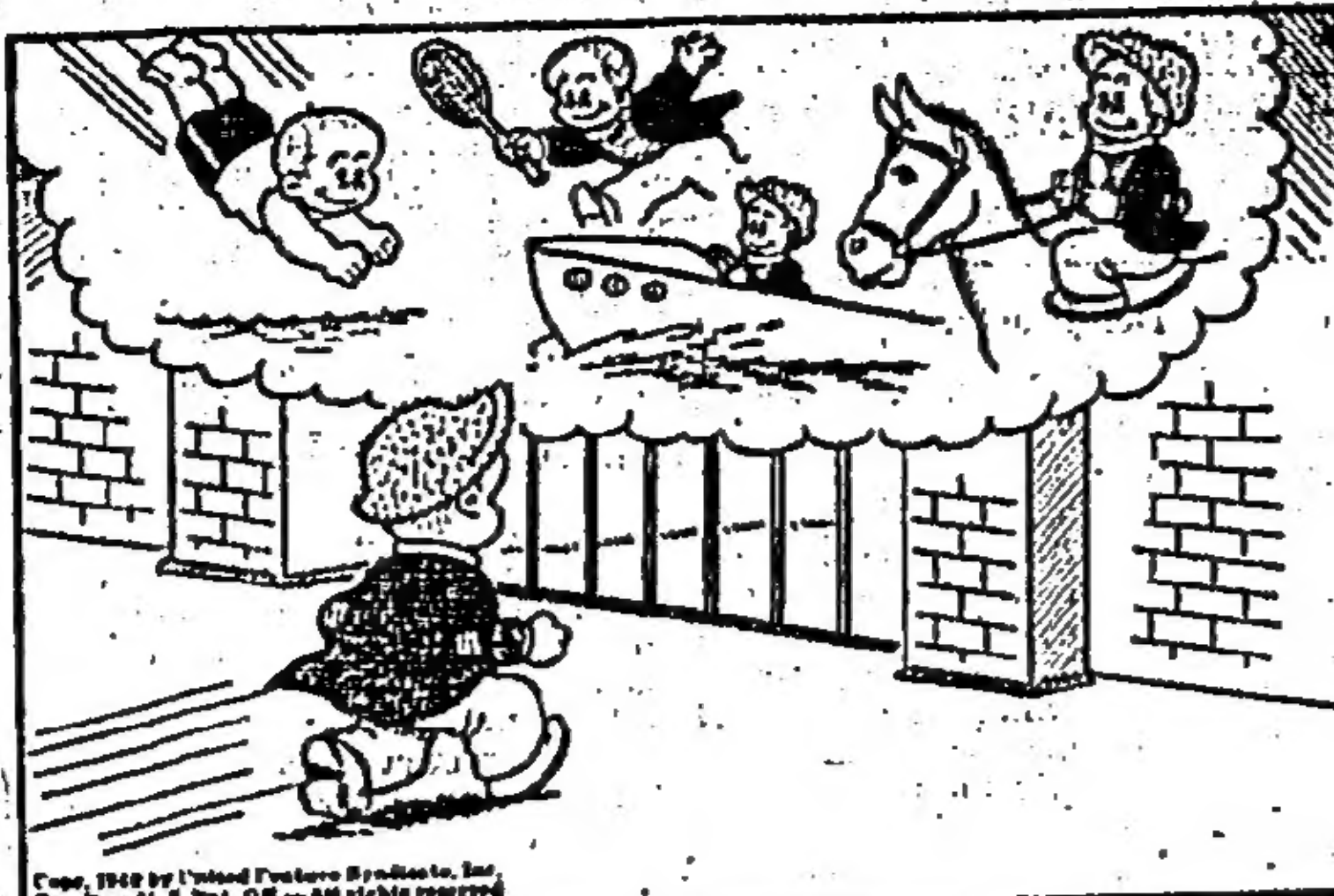
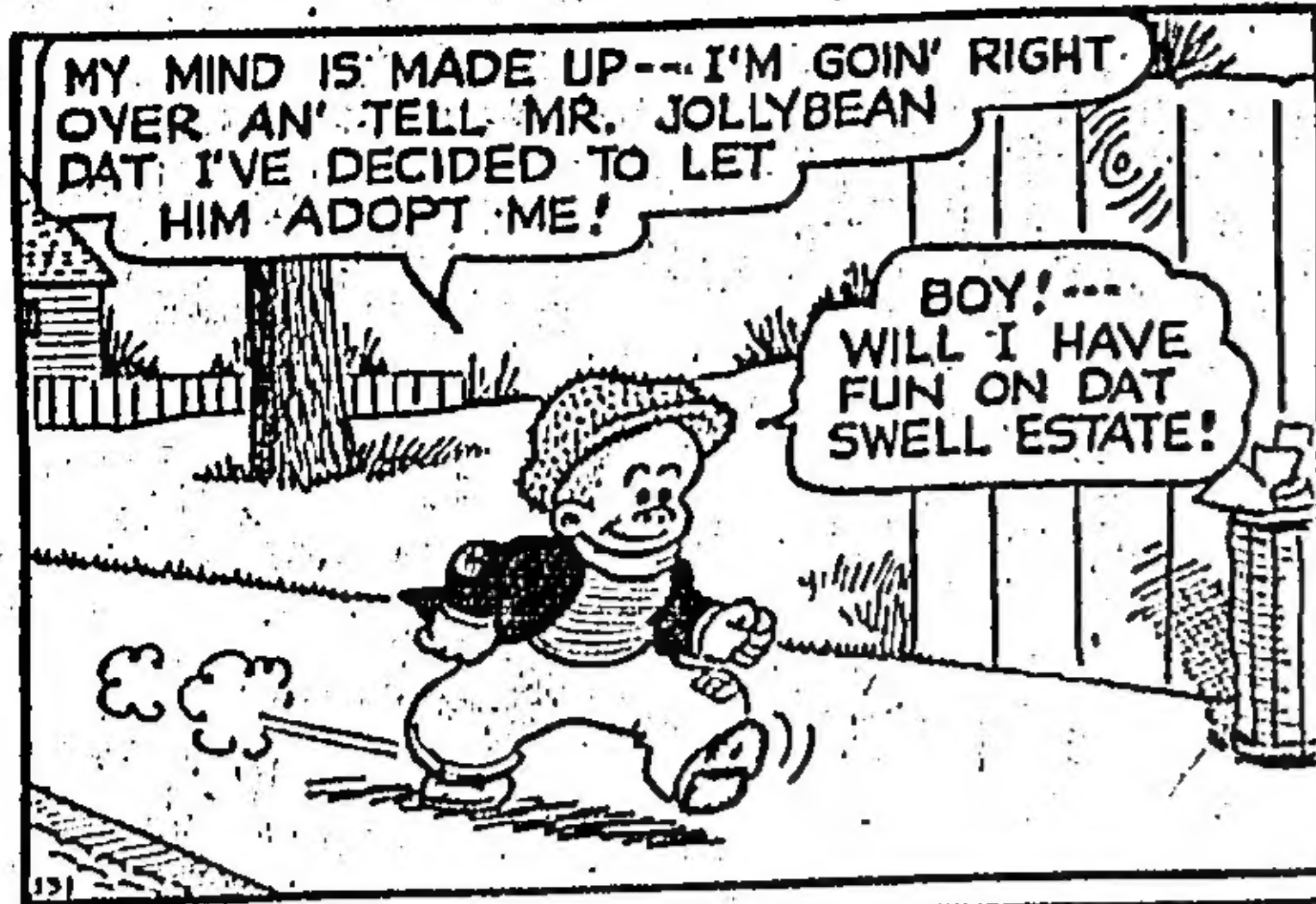
CORNS?

stop that pain instantly with
GETS-IT
the infallible corn cure.



Hotter because it's liquid.

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

SWING KING TAKES BRIDE

1,000 GIRLS ASK FOR "DATES"

Disappointed In Men of Devon

SOMEWHERE IN DEVON. ONE THOUSAND eligible young women have come to the conclusion that it's a not-so-glorious Devon.

"Where's the romance?" they demand plaintively. "What's the matter with the young men—are they dumb?"

Because of the apparent scarcity of suitable boy friends this contingent of spinsters finds life dull these days.

ARTIE SHAW, the famous swing band leader and his film star bride, Lana Turner. The two met some time ago while working on a M.G.M. lot.



Colonial Troops Reinforce Near East Armies

CAIRO, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Britain's Middle East Army received other Empire contingents to-day. The first contingent of the Rhodesian Territorial Force arrived at Suez.

Some of the Force is being drafted to England, but most of it will stay out here.

The contingent contains personnel of Artillery, Engineers, Signals, armoured car units infantry and machine-gunners. The Rhodesians, including officers, will hold concurrent rank in the Middle East Army although still belonging to the Rhodesian Territorial Force.

In the last war, the majority of the R.T.F. were affiliated with the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and as a matter of sentiment members of the present Force will, where possible, be drafted into this regiment.

A percentage of the Rhodesian contingent are all potential leaders who will be trained for commissions. An extraordinary array of varied British uniforms is the changing aspect of Cairo's strolling population as contingents assemble from every corner of the Empire. Even the battle dress from England has now appeared.

WEST FRONT QUIET

PARIS, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Today's communique says that it was a quiet day on the whole.

ADVICE TO NURSING MOTHERS

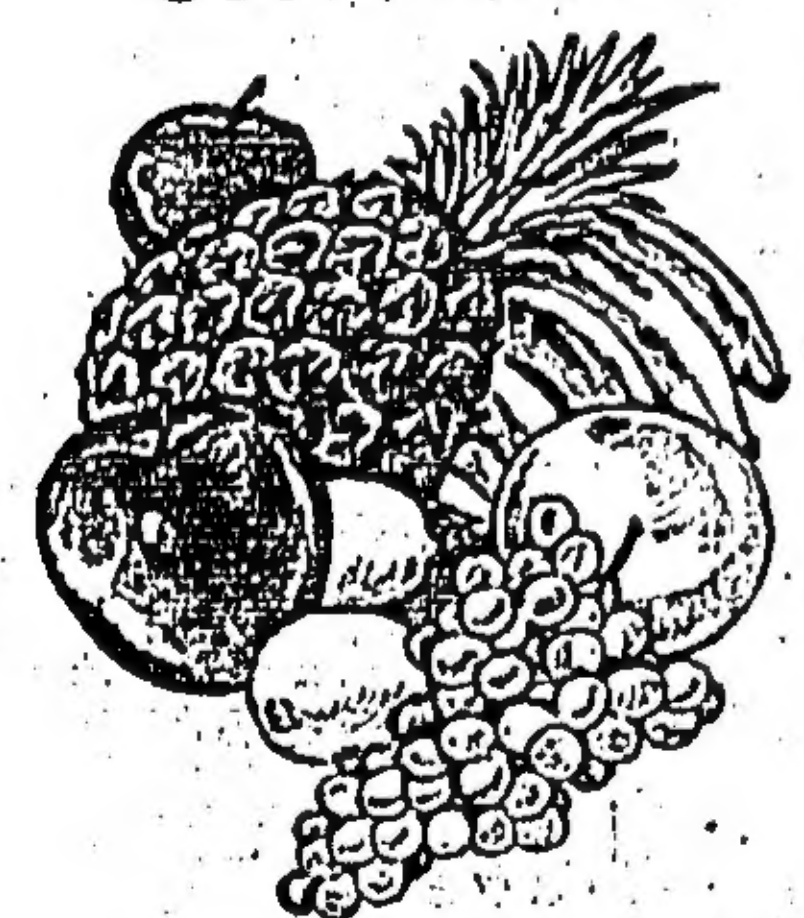
It is very important, doctors say, not to overtax your system immediately after the birth of a child. When you are feeding baby yourself, you should take plenty of easily digested nourishment.

For that reason, doctors throughout China recommend Horlicks. They have proved that Horlicks stimulates the appetite, promotes sound sleep and strengthens the whole system. Also Horlicks increases the supply of maternal milk and ensures the success of breast-feeding.

Get Horlicks to-day from your store.

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Insist on Sunkist

Sole Distributors W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.

CHURCHILL'S £1,000 SPY GAME

MR. CHURCHILL has invited seamen all over the world—and you if you think you can do it—to hunt out German warships and give news of enemy mines. Here is a price-list of what the Admiralty is prepared to pay for accurate information about the Nazis' war at sea:

Warships — captured or sunk as a direct result of the information, up to...	£1,000
Movements of enemy war vessels accurately reported, up to...	£50
Position of moored... or floating German mines, up to...	£5
Mine washed ashore and recovered, up to...	£1
Specially interesting (e.g., magnetic) mine, up to...	£5
Floats, mine-sinkers, mine fragments, etc., if examination of them yields new knowledge, up to...	£5

The rewards will be paid to anybody except Service personnel, whose official duty it is to report enemy activities. The amounts will be assessed by the Admiralty according to the value of the information received.

NAZIS FACE GRAVE PETROL SHORTAGE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Apr. 29 (UP).—A grave shortage of petrol confronts Germany and as a result large numbers of automobiles which hitherto had official permission to operate will have to keep off the streets as from to-day.

ANOTHER NAZI CANARD

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—It is officially denied here that Indian troops have gone to Norway. It is also denied that there has been any intention of sending them there.

This announcement was made in reply to a Nazi radio broadcast alleging that the British are using Indian troops in Norway.

Some estimate that the number of vehicles affected will be as high as 25 per cent. of all automobiles and taxis. In Berlin, the number of taxis, which has steadily decreased since the war started, will be further decreased when 300 taxis lose permission to operate as from to-day. It is expected that a further 200 will be withdrawn within another month, reducing the number of taxis in Berlin to roughly 1,000.

Severely Rationed

Automobiles remaining in operation will also receive smaller petrol rations. Whereas the monthly ration for taxicabs at the beginning of the war amounted to 300 litres—roughly 75 gallons—it is now doled out weekly in rations of 12½ gallons.

During the past week private cars have been weeded out and their petrol rations cut.

The cuts have even affected diplomats here, while Embassy and Legation employees have been deprived of the use of automobiles altogether.

Official quarters explain that intensification of the petrol economy drive is to safeguard petrol and fuel oil for agricultural machinery for the sowing planting which has been rendered all the more necessary by the extremely severe winter and the sharply curtailed imports of gasoline and fuel oil from abroad.

Oslo Also Affected

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" STOCKHOLM, Apr. 29 (UP).—According to reports from Oslo published in the "Alltids" to-day, restrictions on petrol were introduced yesterday morning in the Oslo region and other German occupied territory, which puts to an end all private motor traffic.

Only cabs are now to be seen on the streets, and only 80 taxicabs are allowed to operate in cases of severe illness or accident. The paper also reports that following negotiations between the Germans and owners, the Nazis have permitted the reopening of the Kongsberg arms factory employing 300 men. The Nazis will receive the entire production for the army of occupation.

Economic conditions in the occupied areas continue to be at a standstill because all credit facilities have been suspended.

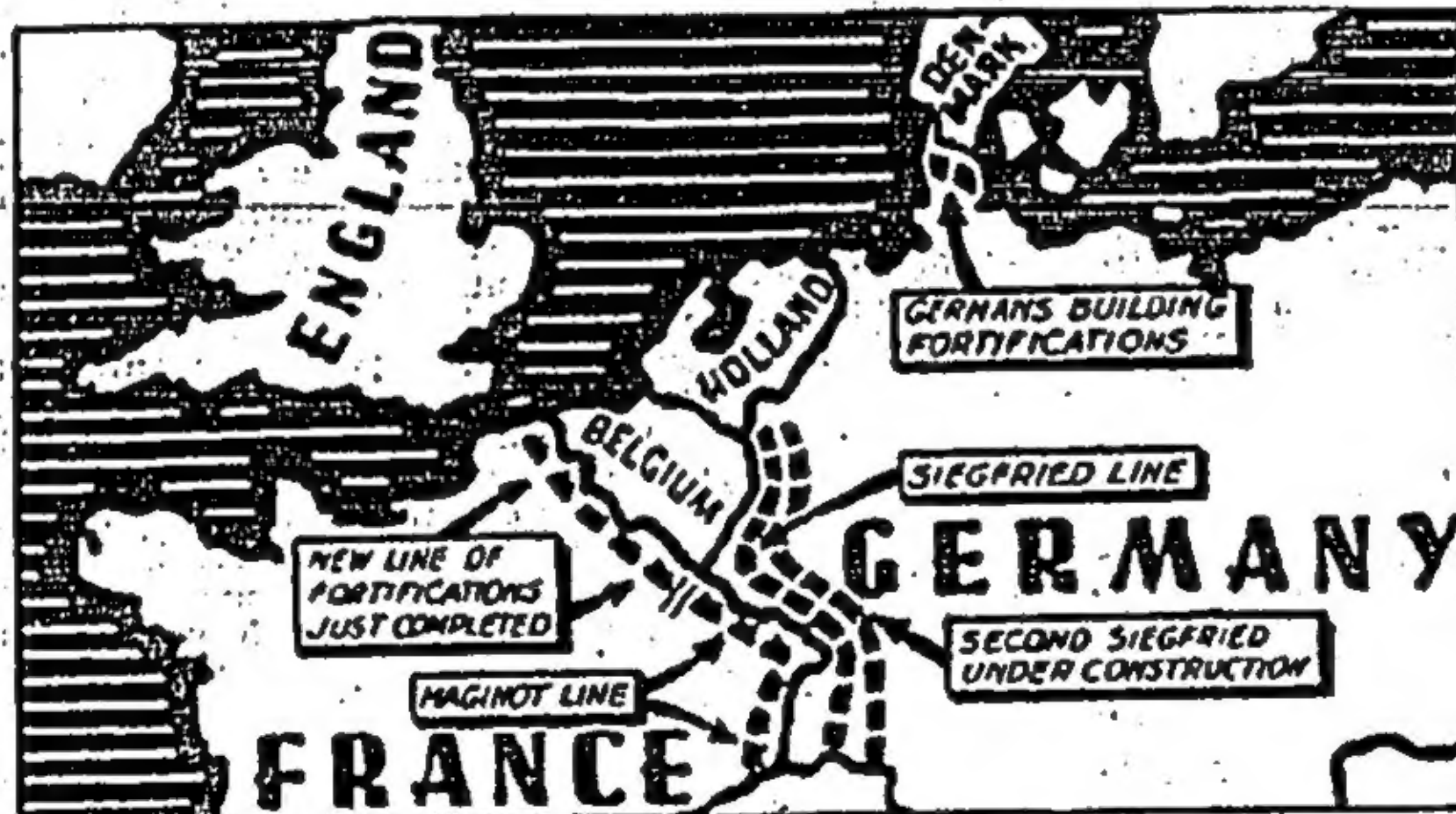
FOOD SITUATION IN OSLO

OSLO, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—The Nazi administrator of occupied Norway admits that the food situation in Oslo is very serious.

One quarter of the country's cattle will have to be slaughtered to save fodder, he says.

German Wounded GOTHENBURG, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—A fugitive from Oslo has told a Gothenburg newspaper that the civilian patients have been moved out of Oslo hospitals to make room for Nazi soldiers.

Convoys of ambulances arrive nightly.



FRANCE and Germany continue to fortify their frontiers. This map shows the latest phases of this activity. Work on the continuation of the Maginot Line along the Franco-Belgian frontier has now been completed. Germany, it is learned, has started work on a defence line just south of the frontier with Denmark. A second "Siegfried Line" is being built, also, behind the present one along the frontier with France.

HEAVY U.S. SHIPPING

Highest Returns For Ten Years

WASHINGTON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—Figures issued by the Treasury Department show that United States shipping reached the highest total in ten years despite the Neutrality Act. Some 1,042 vessels carried 2,562,000 tons of cargo to foreign destinations during January and February, compared with 932 ships carrying 2,264,000 tons during the same months in 1939.

Shipments to Russia. United States shipments of copper to Russia have declined abruptly since January, possibly partly owing to fears of seizure as contraband on the ground that it might be destined for Germany.

March shipments totalled 5,584 tons and February shipments 6,408 tons as compared with 20,003 tons in January.

There were no shipments during the same months last year.

Lord Mayor's Fund Now £1,357,000

LONDON, Apr. 29 (British Wireless).—During the past week the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund increased by nearly £40,000 to £1,357,000.

HOSPITAL SHIP BOMBED

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter's Correspondent somewhere in Norway).—The Norwegian hospital ship, Brand IV, was heavily bombed by German planes to-day off Alesund, says the Norwegian telegraph agency. Five persons were killed, including a doctor, and many were injured.

Oldest Regiment Inspected

LONDON, Apr. 29 (British Wireless).—The oldest regiment of the Canadian regular army was inspected to-day at Aldershot by Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught. The Regiment was the Royal Canadian Regiment, of which the Duke has been Colonel-in-Chief for 25 years.

SHORTS & SLACKS

IN LINEN—COTTON DRILL, ROBE'NE— and TWILL WHITE and NAVY ONLY...



SLACKS FROM

\$10.50

SHORTS FROM

\$5.75

LADIES' SALON

LANE CRAWFORD'S

The House of Quality & Service

'But surely, just a scratch..'

Never neglect a scratch—however small. The moment the skin is broken a path for germs is opened. Use 'Dettol' at once. It is a weapon against infection. Yet for all its high germicidal efficiency, it is non-staining, non-poisonous, even pleasant to smell.

'DETTOL' THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC



Agents: Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd., Hong Kong.

Dine at the

Parisian Grill

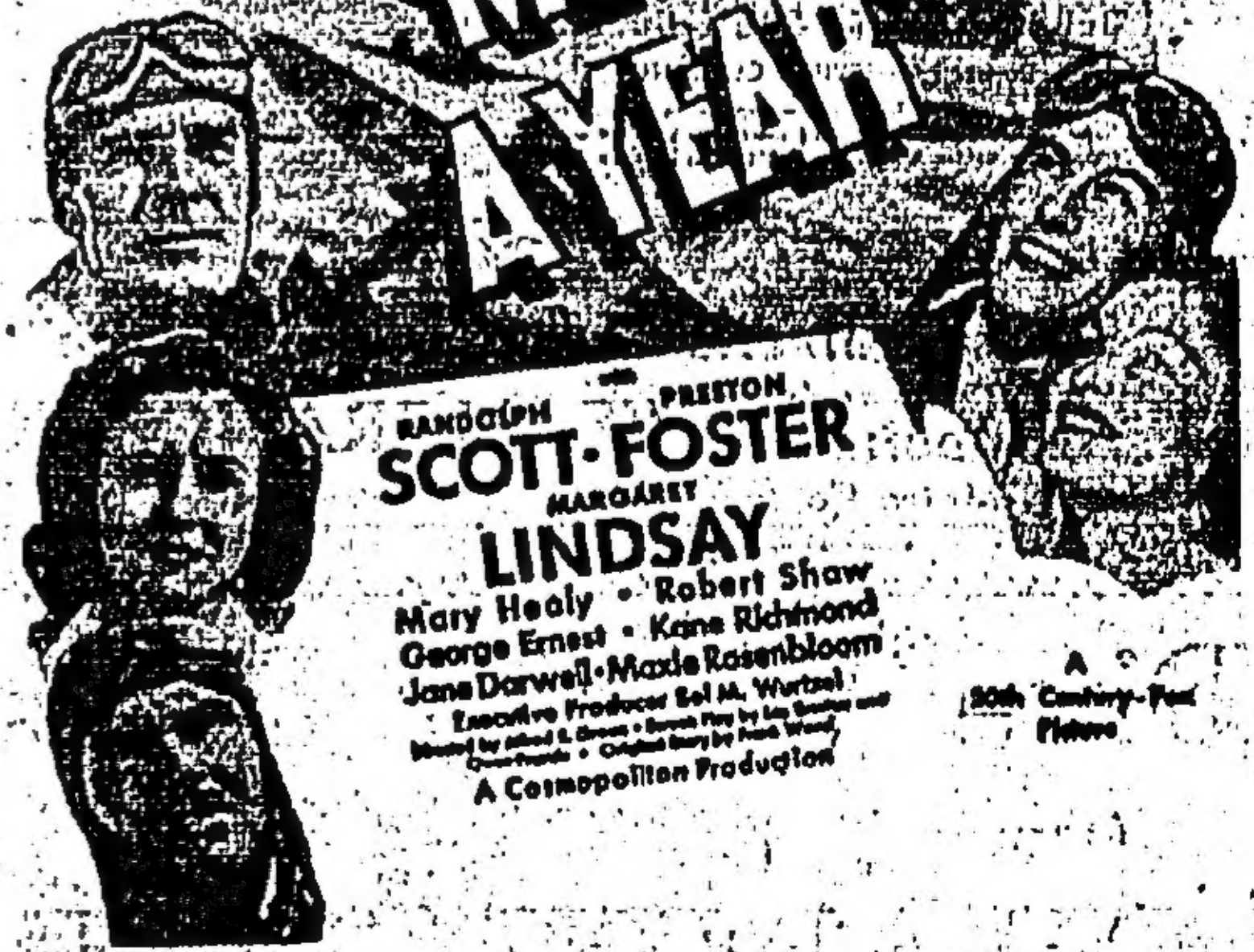
Good Food — Fine Wines
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Directed by: Scott-Forster
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FINLAND SIGNING PEACE TREATY WITH SOVIETS

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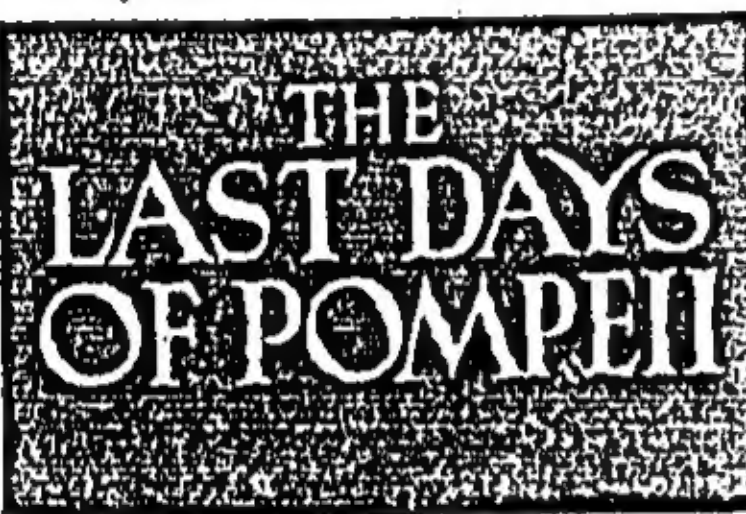
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SENTENCED TO DEATH

Man Who Murdered Fellow Prisoner

Sentence of death was passed by the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, at the Criminal Sessions this morning on Li Shek-man, 32, who is already undergoing a term of ten years' hard labour, when he was found guilty of the murder of a fellow-prisoner, Lau Chuen, at Stanley Prison on February 4.

As a result of a stab wound inflicted by Li, Lau died in the Queen Mary Hospital on March 9. During the trial, it was disclosed that Lau was the principal witness for the Crown when Li was charged with the murder of the master of a money-changer's shop at Hungtom in March, 1939. Li was found guilty and condemned to death, but the sentence was later commuted. Lau was involved in the affair, but turned King's evidence.

Mr. G. P. Murphy, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Li was defended by Mr. G. She, instructed by Mr. M. A. de Silva.

The following was the Jury: Messrs. R. P. Phillips (foreman), M. Zak, J. C. Gardner, Tang King-man, U Shiu-ki, Chen King-shing and Lau Chau-ki.

Five-Minute Retirement

The Jury returned their verdict after a retirement of five minutes.

Asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed, Li declared he had no intention of murdering Li and maintained Li struck him first, whereupon he retaliated. The dagger, he said, was not his.

In his address to the Jury, Mr. Murphy, referring to Li's story of an attack by the deceased, said there was no evidence by any of the warders of such an attack. Dealing with a statement made by deceased before he died, in which he accused Li of having stabbed him, Mr. Murphy asked the Jury to believe it for, he declared, men who were about to die did not commit perjury.

No one, he continued, could have much liking for an accomplice turned informer, and therefore the Jury might have some sympathy with the prisoner, but he asked them not to let their sympathy deter them from their duty to the dead and to society.

Defence Submissions

Mr. She dealt at length with the Crown's case, and reminded the Jury that they had to be convinced beyond all reasonable doubt that the accused intended to murder Lau before they could return a verdict of guilty. Suspicion was not enough. Further, they had to be satisfied death resulted from a wound illegally inflicted.

Counsel submitted that death resulted from pneumonia of the right lung and not from the wound. Had there not been pneumonia, which was independently caused, deceased might not have died.

The Jury retired after his Lordship had summed up the case at length.

Prison For Embezzling

Parson's Plea For Jardine's Clerk

Koo Ka-ming, clerk of Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd., who pleaded guilty to six charges of embezzling \$2,187.94 from his employers, was sentenced to nine months' hard labour by Mr. Edwards at the Central Magistracy this morning.

The charges against Koo were that he embezzled \$585.50 on January 25, this year; \$257.15 on September 27, 1938; \$331.50 on January 23, 1939; \$627 on October 4, 1939; on March 16 and \$320.65 on January 20 this year.

Tears In His Eyes

With tears in his eyes, and speaking in English, Koo said he was very sorry for what he had done, and while he was in his cell he had prayed to the Almighty to forgive him. He said he was forced to commit the offence because his salary was not sufficient to meet his family's expenses. He begged Mr. Edwards to pardon him, saying he would never commit an offence again.

The Rev. J. R. Higgs said that it was a blow to him to learn that Koo had committed the offences and his conduct was disgraceful. He said that Koo had come from a respectable family and had been educated in the best schools of the Colony.

He had known him for six years and during that time he found him to be a very nice boy to deal with. Each month he gave his family \$50, though his salary was small.

Father A Church Servant

Mr. Higgs said Koo's father had been his church servant for the past 35 years and had not a blot in his character. He said that Koo stole the money to help his family, as the family had always wanted to send their boys and girls to the best schools in Hongkong. He stole the money not for his own benefit, said Mr. Higgs, but for his family.

He asked Mr. Edwards to take a very lenient view of the case.

Mr. Edwards said that a sister of the defendant went to his residence last night, and wanted to know what sentence he was going to impose on her brother this morning. Mr. Edwards said he had not made up his mind then, but even if he had, he would not tell her.

Mr. Edwards said it was the second time that someone paid him a private visit regarding a case, and he wanted to make it clear that if anyone wanted to say anything about a case, it must be said in open Court.

NORWAY BLITZKRIEG FAILS: BRILLIANT ALLIED RETREAT

FROM PAGE ONE

on the railway north of Dombas and Kvitene.

Checked by the British troops on their direct line of advance up the Gudbrands Valley, the Germans have sent two motorised detachments along the only two possible roads from the Oeser Valley. Their aim is to cut the railway behind the British positions. The first of these roads runs over the Foll Valley to Hjerkin, which is held by the Allied troops who have been reinforced to meet the German move.

At the same time the Norwegians are realising the Germans at Kvitene, which is on the second road and is north of the Foll Valley road.

Big Scale Encounter

Details of fighting at both points are lacking but a big scale encounter is expected.

In the Gudbrands Valley itself the German attack sound Kvitene have been supported by planes and artillery. They met with energetic British defence.

The British are reported to be holding excellent defensive positions centring on a bottleneck in the valley.

Many German planes have been seen flying north over the Roeros district. Indicating that a continuous stream of troops are being sent to Trondheim by air.

The Allied reinforcements south of Trondheim are still being bombed by German aircraft, but anti-aircraft guns are now forcing the raiders to an altitude of 9,000 so that they are no longer free to attack as they would like.

War Office Communique

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—A War Office communique issued to-day states that the position in the Gudbrands Valley remains unchanged.

Heavy German air attacks have been carried out on Andalsnes and Molde, two towns on the west coast north of Bergen.

There has been patrol activity in the Namsos sector.

There is nothing further to report from Narvik.

This communique confirms messages from Stockholm suggesting that the Germans have made no progress during the past 24 hours.

These reports indicate that in the Gudbrands Valley the German forces are facing strong Allied positions near Otta, which is some miles south of Dombas.

In the Oster Valley the Germans have occupied Roeros but are being held up several miles beyond it by the destruction of a bridge by the Norwegians.

Some reports state that the Germans have attempted to get motorcycle units across with the use of rubber bands which the soldiers can drag across the bridge.

Further progress north of Roeros would bring the Germans to the town of Støren, which is south of Trondheim, and marks the junction of the railways from the Gudbrands and Oster Valleys.

The towns of Støren and Dombas are in Allied hands.

It is said that the Allies have also taken over positions along the line between the two towns.

Their ability to hold this line will be of great importance if reports of the latest German moves are to be confirmed.

These reports say that the Germans have sent out parties from two points in the Oster Valley to cross the mountains and cut the line.

There is one quite good motor road which would bring them out not far south of Støren, although it is probably under heavy snow drifts at present.

Battle Near Hjerkin

Other reports speak of Nazi detachments cutting across the country south of Dombas. The town of Hjerkin, a little north of Dombas, is mentioned in the reports.

Reports are still very vague but there is a talk of an engagement with Allied troops near Hjerkin and Dombas.

The salient feature is that the Nazi main advance up the two main valleys is being held up for the present.

North of Trondheim both the Germans and Allies are reinforcing their defence positions just north of Steinkjer.

The vital question for both sides is that of the arrival of reinforcements.

A communique issued by the War Office on Sunday stated that the Allies had landed more and more troops at Andalsnes despite air attack.

Reports from Stockholm state that these reinforcements are arriving even more quickly.

The Germans have also landed more reinforcements at Oslo, according to a message from Stockholm.

These reinforcements have evaded the Allied mines and submarines in the Kattegat but not without loss.

An Admiralty communique issued yesterday reported that three more German supply ships had been torpedoed and sunk while on their way to Norway.

Unofficial Swedish reports tell of the loss of a 3,000-ton ship which is believed to have hit a mine between the Danish island of Zealand and the Swedish coast.

SOLDIERS LEAP FROM LORRY

Narrow Escape Near Stanley Beach

Eight men of the Middlesex Regiment leaped out of a Military lorry near Stanley Beach yesterday when Cpl. French, the driver, lost control of the vehicle.

Pte. Nesbit reports that when the lorry was bending a curve near Stanley Beach, Cpl. French lost control of the lorry and the eight men jumped out of it.

Cpl. French was thrown out and received head and body injuries, while Pte. Collins who was late in leaving the lorry received slight injuries.

MUST HAVE SUPERIOR AIR FORCE

FROM PAGE ONE

favourable, it was apparent that the atmosphere of deepening determination, which is always felt in England when difficulties are ahead, was most clearly seen to be formidable.

The "Daily Telegraph" also stresses the difficulties confronting the Allies in Norway, and after observing that the power of the Allied navies to interrupt German communications will remain one of the major features of the campaign, says: "We are far from the end yet. The utmost effort the Allies can develop by sea, land and air will be needed to punish the German outrage on Norway with the crushing defeat it deserves."

ADAM STARTS A WAR AT HOME

LONDON, (UP).—There is war between sculptor Jacob Epstein and Charles Stafford, who bought the sensational three-ton Epstein masterpiece "Adam" and is making a fortune showing it in side shows.

Stafford who was reputed to have bought the statue for £7,000 plans to take Adam to the United States—insuring for £20,000 against submarine—and to make £1,000,000 out of its exhibition there.

He has already made as much as £1,000 in one day showing it at Blackpool, since when it has been on view in London roads.

Epstein who says that Stafford is furious over the suggestion. Says he resented it being shown at Blackpool and still more resents it being shown in New York where he was born. He considers it a vulgar display.

The statue on show has to be heavily guarded, as one vessel with a chisel could destroy 80 percent of the sensationalism in ten seconds.

NORWAY DETERMINED

Government Declaration Thanks Allies

Oslo, Apr. 29. The war shall last until the usurpers have been hurled out of the country and Norway is again free, says a declaration by the Government. It thanks the British, French and Polish Governments—for their aid and says that together these Governments are fighting against tyranny which violates international law and seeks to subvert small nations. The Norwegian Government trusts that law and liberty will be victorious in the end.

The declaration says that the German onslaught must have been prepared long in advance since the Germans invaded Norway simultaneously at several points.

Reuter.

LATE NEWS

ALHAMBRA THEATRE

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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW



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